San Francisco State

PHOENIX

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Thursday, April 22, 1982

Ground Zero challenges nukes

Debate on freeze is one of week's events

By Teresa L. Trego

Yesterday's balmy weather made it hard to tell the sunbathers from those students who were lying on the main lawn as part of a "die-in" against nuclear war.

The die-in was part of Ground Zero Week, a week of educational events on hundreds of campuses nationwide designed to bring home the horrors of nuclear war.

The events at SF State are sponsored by the Freeze Campaign for World Survival and include the die-in, a teach-in, debates, films and workshops. Daniel and Patricia Ellsberg, Angela Davis, and San Francisco Supervisor Nancy Walker will speak at a rally starting at noon today on the main lawn.

Last night in the Student Union, a retired Navy admiral took on a Lawrence Livermore Laboratory physicist in an hour-long debate about the pros and cons of a freeze on nuclear weapons.

About 100 people listened as U.S. Navy Adm. Eugene Carroll defended the freeze while physicist Harry Vantine opposed it.

"Nuclear weapons are a creation of man which threatens the destruction of man," Carroll said. "Adding to nuclear forces does not increase our defense stability."

Vantine argued that although the buildup of nuclear weapons cannot go unchecked, nuclear weapons act as a deterrent to nuclear war.

Vantine used charts to illustrate alleged deficiencies in the U.S. defense system and the overall superiority of the Soviets in terms of missile production during the past 20 years.

According to Vantine, the United States has stood still, allowing its intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) to become antiques compared to the larger and more powerful Soviet missiles.

"If we allow ourselves to become any weaker, the Soviets may become reckless and take the chance of attacking," he said. "The only way to deter them is to make our weapons less vulnerable to attack.

"I am unsure of how the freeze would affect the replacement of outdated systems," he said. "Would we be allowed to replace them or would we be left without any systems at all?"

Carroll disagreed with Vantine, saying that the United States was not in such bad shape. "We have almost 30,000 nuclear weapons in this country. The Soviet Union has only 20,000, most of which are land-bound in silos, mounted on ICBMs."

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By Richard Brucker

The Grim Reaper appeared before the Student Union yesterday, signaling the start of a mass Die-in. About 350 people answered the Reaper's call, lying down for five minutes to protest the nuclear arms race. The deathtivities, designed to illustrate the consequences of nuclear war, were part of Ground Zero Week at SF State.

Teacher claims age, sex discrimination prevented tenure

By Carolyn Jung

Gerald Colvin grinned and joked with colleagues at his grievance hearing Friday morning and managed to retain some of his joviality even after the hearing adjourned six weary hours later.

But the mood was more serious when Colvin, 53, a former SF State psychology lecturer, filed a grievance in November claiming he was denied a tenure-track position because of age and sex discrimination.

Grant Lynd, representing Colvin, tried to show the grievance committee at the hearing that Colvin was qualified for the position but that "the university had a mind-set of hiring a young female."

The open position was in the Psychology Department's Industrial Organization (IO) graduate program which has never had a female professor in all its 20 years.

That changed in May when the position was filled by Lily Berry, 43, a former professor at Los Angeles Southwest College, with a Ph.D. in psychology from UCLA.

Lynd implied that both IO and the Hiring, Retention and Tenure (HRT) committees which screened the application files were predjudiced.

Paul Eskildsen, chairman of the Psychology Department and member of both committees, told of a letter he received last March from Shep Insel, psychology professor and IO committee member. In the letter Insel wrote, "a woman would be preferable to fill the position if she has the qualifications."

Walter Coppock, chairman of the IO Department and an ex-officio HRT committee member, said he had conversations with Insel last March along these lines.

But, according to Eskildsen, these incidents had no influence on the committee's decisions.

"Sex was never discussed; age was never mentioned," he said. "The committees were aware of the affirmative action policy (which allows preference for a woman if a man and a woman are judged equally qualified for a position) and that there were no female professors in the IO program, but these were not used a criteria in our decision."

According to Eskildsen, the committees wanted someone with a psychology degree who had a teaching and research background in traditional industrial aspects, who could fill other department needs in the future, and who had been published.

"The university has been requiring expertise in publications for tenure-track positions more so than in the past years," said Coppock. "It is very difficult to get such positons otherwise."

Colvin, an alumnus of SF State, has a Ph.D. in psychology from UC Berkeley, was a consultant in this field for Standard Oil and taught at SF State for two years.

Lynd said Colvin received the highest student evaluation rating in the department last year. Eskildsen said Colvin also had the support of the IO student colloquium for the position. The one thing Colvin lacked was publications.

Berry, however, had articles published and is currently working on a textbook.

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Blacklist saga marches on

By Ken Maryanski

Ronald Reagan and S.I. Hayakawa have faced some persistent opponents over the years, but none quite like Charles Jackson.

Jackson is the driving force behind the 10-year-old, $15 million lawsuit against the two Republicans, the 1969 California State University Board of Trustees and its chancellor, Glenn S. Dumke, for their actions in the aftermath of the SF State strike of 1968-1969.

"It's a bunch of dirty, filthy, piggish tricks," said Jackson, a legal researcher, referring to his legal battle. "The attorney general has a game called, 'If there's a case we don't want to come to trial, we'll drag it out for years.' They know the average person can't afford to fight it out in the courts for 10 fucking years."

The latest episode in the blacklist saga took place Friday in the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, when a three-judge panel met to decide whether to kill the class-action suit once and for all, or allow Jackson and fellow plaintiffs their day in court to determine if they were illegally disciplined after the strike. It could take months before the panel hands down a decision.

Jackson, a Black Student Union officer at the time of the strike, filed suit in March 1972 after discovering a list in the Associated Students president's desk of students and faculty who participated in the strike. The suit accused university and state officials of (among other things) blacklisting them from getting university jobs.

Jackson himself was not blacklisted, but said when he saw that his friends and classmates were, "It made me sick to my stomach."

In 1975 U.S. District Judge William W. Schwarzer dismissed the case. Jackson appealed to the 9th Circuit, which said in 1979 that the students were only entitled to a hearing on due process violations, such as being suspended solely on the basis of police reports.

In February 1981 Schwarzer dismissed the case again without an open hearing, which sent Jackson into a tizzy.

He openly accused the courts of stalling until Hayakawa is out of office.

"Then Reagan became president. Oh man, Schwarzer almost had a heart attack," said the burly, 37-year-old Jackson.

"I figured it would take four or five years, not 10. I started out fighting Reagan and Hayakawa and ended up taking on the federal judiciary," he said.

Thanks to a lot of determination and the help of his brother Ron, a lawyer in a large New York firm, and his attorney, Peter Pursley, a former SF State student who claims he was blacklisted, Jackson has a second shot at the 9th Circuit.

"This case has an important historic significance for this court, which has a history of upholding civil rights," Pursley told the 9th Circuit Friday in his oral argument. "The integrity of the court is at stake. Are public officials accountable in court, or can they hide behind defenses of dubious legal and technical merit?"

Deputy Attorney General Matthew P. Boyle, the fifth state defender for Hayakawa and company in this epic legal battle, countered with the "unassailable" defense provided by the 11th Amendment.

"The state and its officers acting in official capacity are immune from liability," Boyle said.

Two of the judges seemed to agree with Boyle.

"You sued the Board of Trustees, and they clearly are officers of the state," said 9th Circuit Judge Cecil F. Poole.

The panel as a whole, however, seem surprised that Schwarzer dismissed the case without ordering SF State officials to clear the records of students who were wrongly disciplined. One judge went so far as to use the word "stonewalling."

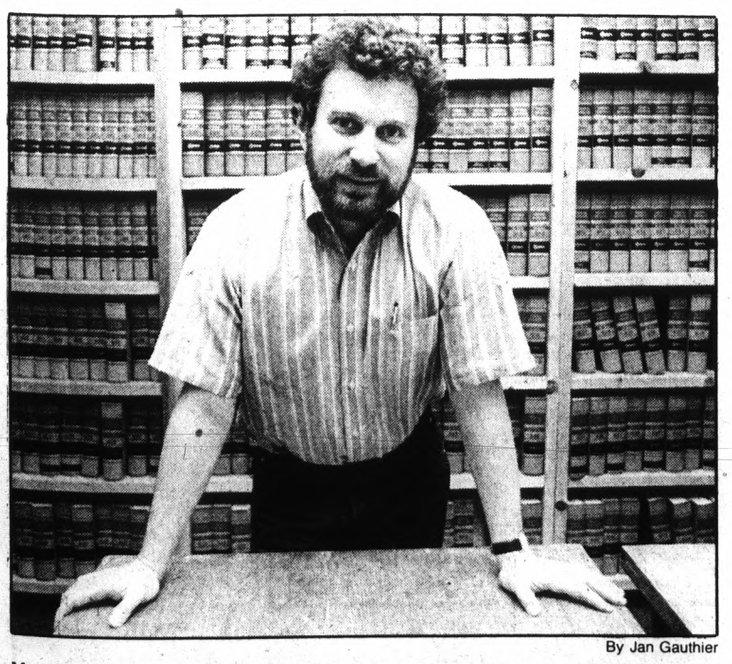
All in all, the court seemed to suggest the students were entitled to clean records but no money. The court indicated it would prefer the case to be history — not an "historic" case.

"Why don't you launder these records so this suit will be over with," said 9th Circuit Judge Alfred T. Goodwin.

Both Pursley and Boyle refused to speculate when and what the court will decide, but Jackson let loose after the hearing to a group of supporters and campus press outside the courtroom.

"Somehow they're trying to get around their 1979 decision," he blasted. "If a court says a judge is stonewalling, they should send that goddamned case right back to his fucking ass right then without no ifs, ands or buts."

"I won't be satisfied until we get a trial, the people get paid for damages, a special prosecutor and a grand jury are appointed and Congress starts an investigation."



By Jan Gauthier

Youth rights advocate Mark Soler, a journalism professor at SF State, will take on a judge in Cincinnati who jails children.

Lecturer challenges judge

By Don Watts

In an ironic twist of fate, SF State mass communications law instructor Mark Soler, a long-time defender of the First Amendment, will argue for exclusion of the press from portions of a trial that will open in Cincinnati earlier this week.

The case, a lawsuit filed in federal district court, involves the rights of children in adult jails.

Soler said he will request that the press be excluded during some of the testimony to protect his client, a 15-year-old girl who was sexually assaulted by a jailer and two inmates while she was incarcerated in the Lawrence County Jail in Ohio. She was placed there by Juvenile Court Judge Lloyd W. Burwell, the primary defendant in the suit.

"It will be extremely difficult for her to recount what happened under any circumstances," Soler said. "But to recount what happened in open court with a lot of spectators gawking at her would do her serious harm."

Soler said his request will be supported by an affidavit from a psychologist who interviewed the girl. His client is known only as Deborah Doe in court records, in accordance with juvenile protection laws.

Soler, director of the San Francisco-based Youth Law Center, is often involved in controversial juvenile rights cases.

The current suit, filed jointly by the American Civil Liberties Union and the Youth Law Center, seeks to enjoin Burwell's practice of putting children in the Lawrence County adult jail. Soler contends this is a violation of federal law. He said his client, an honor student with no arrest record, stole her parent's car with a friend last year and took off for South Carolina to visit Deborah's brother.

When Deborah's parents reported the incident to the police they were told they had to swear out an arrest warrant or the police could do nothing.

Two days later the girls were found 600 miles away, out of gas and out of money.

Both sets of parents were called and immediately went to get their daughters. But even though Deborah's parents told the police to drop the arrest warrant, Deborah was hauled into Burwell's court where he sentenced her to five days in the Lawrence County Jail.

During the early morning hours of the girls' fourth day in jail, deputy jailer Brian K. Layne, then 21, led two adult prisoners into the girls' cell where the girls were sexually assaulted, Soler said.

Although the girls were too terrified and ashamed to report the incident, another jailer heard about it and turned Layne in to the authorities.

Layne subsequently plead guilty to "sexual battery" and served 30 days in prison. He was released under an Ohio provision known as "shock parole" that allows first offenders tc be released after the shock of the first 30 days in prison.

After his release new charges were brought against Layne, stemming from the original incident. It is rumored that he has since fled the state, Soler said.

In 1979, Burwell sentenced 178 children to jail (about 1 in 80 teenagers in the county) for minor offenses, many of which would not be crimes if committed by an adult, Soler said.

Burwell has placed children in adult jail for smoking cigarettes,

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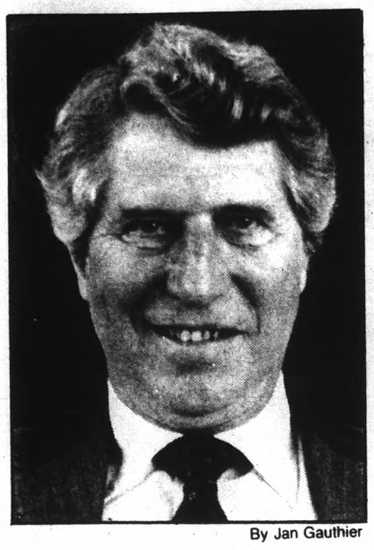
Romberg denies charges that he avoided UPCNL



By Jan Gauthier

SF State Pres. Paul Romberg

By Donna Cooper

SF State President Paul F. Romberg denied Tuesday that he agreed to participate in a public forum with students and said he thought he had been "intentionally deceived" by Ken Yamada and other members of United People of Color for National Liberation.

According to Romberg, when Yamada made an appointment to meet with him, Yamada told Romberg's secretary he had no agenda and would be alone. But when Yamada showed up for his appointment, he was with 15 or 20 others.

"This disturbed Norma, my secretary, very much, because she had been deceived," said Romberg. "Knowing my policy — that I will only meet with eight students at a time — she became incensed."

Romberg went into his outer-office because, he said, "I heard voices being raised. But they couldn't meet with my policy. They couldn't meet with only eight students, there were many more."

Yamada disagrees with Romberg's version of the story.

"When his secretary asked if I would be alone I told her I didn't know," he said. "We figured anything he said to me he could say in front of other people."

Carlos Garza, who attended the meeting, said, "Romberg's statement sounds very nice and well prepared. The way I feel about it is he lied to us."

When the students entered the office, Garza said, Romberg's secretary became angry and told the students they couldn't all meet with the president.

"At the time we offered to send in only eight students," he said, "but she said no, they weren't prepared."

Romberg said when making appointments his secretary always asks the nature of the meeting and how many

See Romberg, page 10

This Week

Today, April 22

An ancient and modern Celtic music lecture/concert will be given at 7 p.m. in Knuth Hall.

Manx will perform New Wave music 5-7 p.m. in the Student Union Depot.

A seminar on small businesses will be held at 5:30 p.m. in B112. The seminar is sponsored by the Legal Referral Office and Marc Bautista, Esq. will speak.

Friday, April 23

"The Spook Who Sat By The Door," a realistic portrayal of black rebellion in America and urban guerrilla warfare will be shown at 7:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. at La Pena in Berkeley.

Saturday, April 24

Reggae, soul and jazz music will be featured at a fundraiser for the development of Afrikan Liberation Day, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. at the Malcolm X Unity House, 1553 Fulton St. Food and drinks will be sold. Admission costs $2.

Ali Akbar Khan, an Indian classical music performer, is celebrating his 60th birthday with a concert at 7:30 p.m. at the Scottish Rites Auditorium, 19th Avenue and Sloat Boulevard. Reserved seating is available at $6, $8, $10 and $15 through the Ali Akbar College and all BASS outlets.

Monday, April 26

Pinball wizards will get a chance to win a pinball machine in the Annual Pinball Tournament in the Student Union sub-basement games area through April 30. Sign up for $3 in the games area through April 23.

Students for a United Ireland will be showing the film "The Patriot's Game" 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. in HLL 135. Free.

Tuesday, April 27

"The Hindenburg" will be shown in the Student Union Depot 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Wednesday, April 28

An Unlearning Racism Workshop will be held 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. at the Ecumenical House, 19th and Holloway avenues. The workshop will focus on the conditioned attitudes and assumptions that can be "unlearned." Pre-register before April 26. Free.

An outdoor crafts fair will be held on the main campus lawn 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. through April 29. The fair is sponsored by Student Life Services.

Films by students and locals will be shown 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the Student Union Depot.

SF State students visit capitol; get an inside look at politics

Academix

By Terry Cronin

Political Science students got a behind-the-scenes look at the political process last week when the SF State symposium on California state government took it's annual three-day trip to Sacramento.

Topics discussed by the symposium, a student organization headed by political science professor Gene Geisler, varied from technicalities of the legislative process to Reaganomics and views held on the California State University System.

Most members of the symposium agreed the politicians they met were, contrary to popular stereotypes, open and personal with them during their "off the record" conversations.

"Politicians are not always what they're made out to be,' said Laura Leon, a symposium member and president of the Political Science Students Association (PSSA).

Sitting in on committee hearings, talking with legislators and observing the political process helped students gain insight into all areas of politics. The informal, almost intimate atmosphere of the meetings enabled them to raise such issues as U.S. foreign policy concerning Israel and intervention in South American developments. Some politicans also gave pointers on campaign and career strategies.

"Going to the capital helps us to understand what really happens in state politics, not what the Examiner or the Chronicle reports," said Kevin Sullivan, president of the symposium.

Assemblyman Lou Papan, who has addressed the symposium in the past and visited SF State last year, said it is important students understand the political system. "This allows them to correct any impressions or hesitancy they may have about state government," said Papan."

"I've never seen a better exchange of ideas among students. I was very impressed," he said of his dinner with the symposium. "There is no room in a democracy for spectators; everyone needs to get involved."

A non-partisan group, the symposium meets with Democrats and Republicans alike. This year students met with Democratic Assemblymen Robert Campbell and Leo McCarthy, Republican Sens. John Schmitz and Milton Marks and State Treasurer Jesse Unruh, all of whom commended the group's enthusiasm and encouraged them to become more involved with politics.

"The symposium is a great idea," said Campbell. "We have to make the realities of work-a-day politics compatible with the theoretical approach used in colleges."

Campbell graduated from SF State in 1961 with a bachelor's degree in history and a teaching credential. He began campaigning for John F. Kennedy in 1959 and gradually became involved in local politics. In 1980, Campbell won a

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Grads may pay $200 more

By Sandy Welsh

California State University graduate student fees may increase by as much as $200 next semester if the state legislature passes a proposal made by California Legislative Analyst William Hamm.

Another proposal made by the Post-Secondary Education Commission would increase the graduate student fees 10 percent to 25 percent more than undergraduate fees, according to Bill Pickens, state director of fiscal analysis.

The legislative analyst suggested the $200 increase after a review of Gov. Brown's proposed budget for the next fiscal year. Fiscal subcommittees deferred the plan to the Post-Secondary Education Commission, which put forth the lower fee increase. The state Ways and Means Committee will hold a hearing on the fee increase May 11 in Sacramento.

"If the fees are increased $200, it would probably make me drop out," said Linda Varrial, an SF State graduate student in photography.

Pickens said the analyst's office based its proposed increase on three arguments: cost of graduate student instruction is higher; graduate students will make more money; and all other institutions in the country charge graduate students more than undergraduate students.

"I don't have any expectations of getting a job right now," said Varrial. "It's really foolish for art students to take out loans because you really can't count on paying them back. You can't count on getting a job in the art field, freelancing or whatever," said Varrial.

According to Robert Rogers, Dean of Graduate Studies and Research at SF State, the presumption of the analyst's office that graduate students will make more money is not necessarily accurate.

"You have those who will get their MBA, but there are others who are studying in fields where they might not be paid high salaries," said Rogers.

"I was surprised when I came to this school because the fees for graduate and undergraduate students are the same," said Hal Malmud, a graduate student in Chinese.

"It's hard being a grad student, and it's not necessarily true that you'll make more money," said Malmud. "I will be upset if the fee is increased. It will make things more difficult."

Susan Burr, program analyst for the office of the legislative analyst, said there are no expectations that student enrollment will decrease if the proposal passes. But state director Pickens said an increase as large as the one proposed by the analyst's office would affect enrollment drastically.

"Increases of that magnitude aren't warranted. I don't think the (Ways and Means) Committee will go with that large of an increase," he said.

If passed, the proposed increase would be effective July 1, 1982.

The legislative analyst's fall plan is only the beginning of potential graduate student fee hikes. The proposal calls for grad student fees, as of spring 1983, to be pegged at $300 per semester more than the rate of undergraduate fees, regardless of what the undergraduate fee raises might be.

Burr said the analyst's proposal would generate $5,573,000 in revenues and 25 percent of that money would be available to grad students as financial aid. The manner in which financial aid funds would be allocated remains uncertain.

Charles Davis, spokesman for the Chancellor's Office, said the CSU Board of Trustees has not taken a stand on the matter, but that the staff opposes the increase.

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Chinese work for political power

By Danny Jong

Beyond Chinatown's neon facade of gift shops and good restaurants, the Chinese community is emerging as an important force in San Francisco politics.

Bolstered by 1980 census reports that Asians make up 21 percent of the city's population, Chinese leaders are throwing their hats into the political winds with increasing hope and confidence of winning public office.

According to the state's Census Data Center, 147,426 Asians make San Francisco their home, 13.3 percent more than in 1970.

With 82,480 people, Chinese are the most numerous of the city's Asians, followed by 38,265 Filipinos and 12,046 Japanese.

By comparison, 86,414 blacks live in the city, while the 395,081 whites constitute the majority. Forty-eight percent of San Franciscans are minorities.

Although buoyed by the numbers, Chinese candidates do not see themselves as automatic shoe-ins for office.

Insight

Political naivete and independence plague the Chinese, according to Steven Jeong, a political activist well known in Chinatown and a recent Reagan appointee to the National Export Council, which develops trade policies for the president.

Jeong, a real estate broker and tax consultant, has been involved in politics in the Chinese community for the last 12 years, and founded the Chinese Republican Club in San Francisco in 1970.

According to Jeong, the political impotence of the Chinese cannot be overcome until the community agrees on issues and candidates.

"We should be able to get two supervisors if we get together," he said. "The trouble is, Asians are too independent."

Jeong described his personal familiarity with this independence. "Chinatown has had a Democratic Club for over 30 years. Just a handful of Chinese Republicans turn out to help during elections, but after that they just disappear.

"In 1970, I was a Republican Central Committee member. The committee president approached me and said, 'Hey, why don't you organize a club like the Democrats have and use this to organize the community?' "

Jeong drew up the bylaws and was elected president by the committee members. However, he said, within months a faction in the organization bolted and started up another organization. Jeong said this type of independence diminishes the effectiveness of the community.

On a larger scale, the lack of unity is the most pressing issue dividing the Chinese community in its bid to put at least one Chinese representative in the city's top offices.

Community leaders are split on the question of who to support in the city's Board of Supervisors' race. Five of the 11 supervisorial seats will be up for grabs in November. Already, well before any actual campaigning, political drama is stirring in Chinatown.

In February, four Chinese candidates were testing the waters: Ben Hom, president and chairman of United Federal Savings; Pius Lee, millionaire real estate broker; Ben Tom, elected official on the city's Board of Education, and William Gee, a dentist and president of On Lok Senior Health Services.

But Hom, who ran in the 1980 supervisorial race only to finish 15th out of 67 candidates, has decided to drop out of this year's running. He says family and business interests preclude his candidacy.

Lee and Tom are regarded as the strongest of the remaining candidates.

The fact that more than one candidate is running is a concern to many Chinese leaders.

Hom has urged Asians to support only one candidate. In a letter published on the front page of the March 25 issue of Asian Week, an English-language weekly, Hom told the Asian community to "get its act together."

"The community must encourage only one of us to run for city supervisor," said Hom. "I believe, realistically, we can have only one representative from our community. Otherwise, there is no way there will be a major Asian government official elected in San Francisco, not to mention an Asian-American mayor in the next 10 years."

The letter continues, "I know from my experience in the 1980 supervisorial election how difficult it is for an Asian candidate to gain a seat on the board when two are running. . . . We should learn that hard lesson this year."

The Asian who ran against Hom in 1980 was Pius Lee, who finished 22nd and is now making another bid for supervisor.

Ben Tom, a Democrat and one of the two leading Asian candidates, said Hom's idea was viable. "It would be good to focus on one candidate. It's much easier," he said.

Although Lee is running for supervisor again this year, Tom is not dissuaded. He said he is "definitely" in the race.

"I don't mind the competition because it's good for the community," he added.

"Lots of people asked me to run," said Tom. "I'm not doing it because I want to. I never considered running until a month and a half ago."

Tom and other political leaders are beginning to realize that in order to voice the concerns of San Francisco's Asians, political clout is needed.

"For a long time, we were a model minority," he said. "You can't just sit back and hope things will happen to the community. You have to speak out, become active, become powerful to do things."

"We have no political muscle in City Hall," said veteran politician Jeong. "If we get votes, we can go down to the mayor's office and pound on the table, or to Sacramento and say, 'Hey, listen.' "

Jeong says Chinatown has too many factions in the Democratic and Republican clubs alone to be effective.

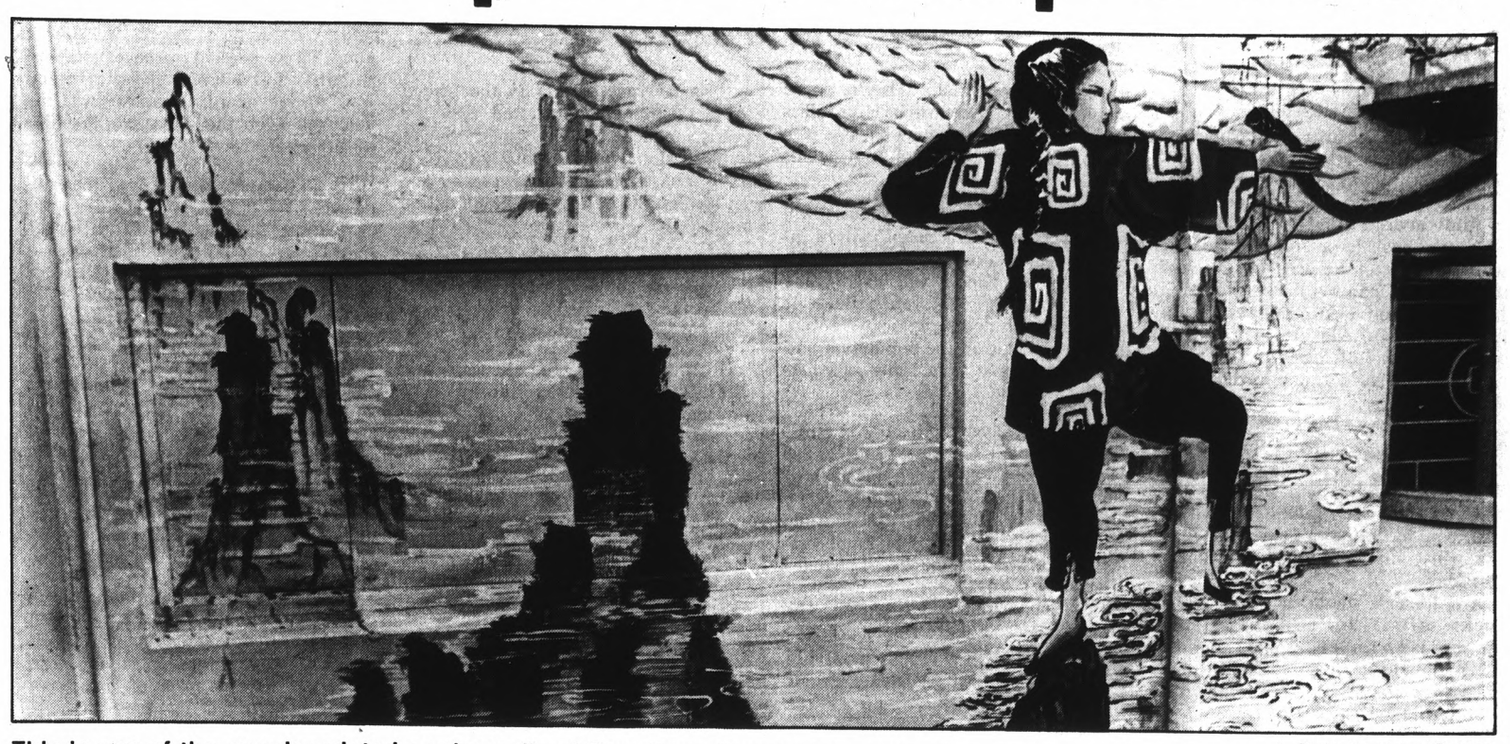
He also said culture is an important factor in Chinese political life. "A lot of good people don't want to get involved in politics. They do not want to go around screaming. They want to mind their own business.

"You know, we are reserved. We don't want to bother anybody. We are very, very naive. We don't understand what politics means, and our older generation doesn't care."

"We haven't progressed as fast as we would like to. We are just becoming accustomed to politics," said Tom. "The younger generation is more sophisticated for this kind of stuff."

The Chinese have made tremendous progress in the last 10 years, according to San Francisco political leaders.

"My feeling is that the Chinese community is well respected. Our growing numbers in voting power are being recognized. We now have an excellent chance to put an Asian in office," Tom said.



Photos by Richard Brucker

This is one of the murals painted on the walls of Ping Yuen ("peaceful garden"), a low-income housing complex located on Stockton and Pacific. It is an example of Chinatown's growing cultural assertiveness.

"For a long time, we were a model minority, (but) you can't just sit back and hope things will happen to the community."

New film documents immigrants' hardship

Somewhere between the faded pages of San Francisco history and the dusty memories of an older generation, a little-known tale of Chinese immigrants on Angel Island languishes in silent shame.

The story of Angel Island as an immigration waiting room for 200,000 Chinese immigrants from 1910 to 1940 was once stored away like an old photograph album.

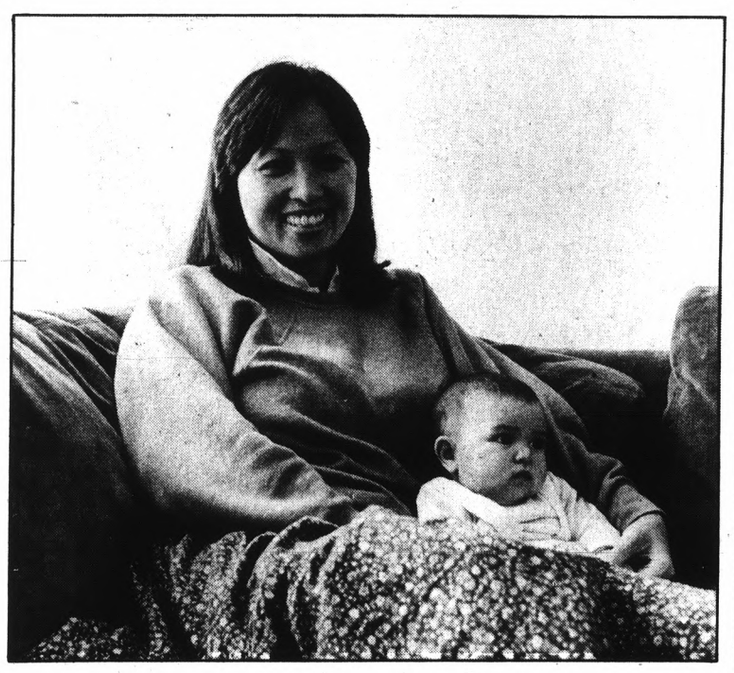
Now the story has found itself a champion in the person of Felicia Lowe, a former KGO-TV reporter who is currently director of the Angel Island Film Project.

Today, Angel Island is popularly associated with warm June picnics and its deer population. But for 30 years the island was better known to the Chinese as a detaining station, the last stop before final passage into the land of opportunity as the Chinese called it "Gum San," meaning golden mountains.

Lowe, 36, whose last project, "China, Land of My Father," won an Emmy nomination for best documentary, heads a team of historians and advisers who are working on a 60-minute documentary examining the social conditions of Angel Island of the past and its lasting influence on the Chinese in America.

The documentary's topics include the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which, according to a written summary of the project, was "the forerunner of other labor exclusion quota systems and a model for other racially discriminatory legislation."

Of all the discriminatory laws, the Exclusion Act retained a unique flavor. "The Chinese Exclusion Laws were the only ones in the book that named a specific ethnic group," Lowe said.



Felicia Lowe, pictured with her 5-month-old daughter, Alana, is the director of the Angel Island Film Project.

"One of the secret pleasures was to find out they did so much despite an America that didn't want them."

While the documentary will depict the harsh life on the island, Lowe said she will not point any fingers.

"In presenting the story, I'm very conscious not to make it seem like the 'bad white man's fault.' I'm trying to avoid that. The facts state themselves and are a strong enough case," Lowe said.

The project, under the sponsorship of the Chinese Historical Society of America, is expected to cost $200,000, which, Lowe said, is not uncommon for a documentary.

Grants from the California Council for the Humanities, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts have allowed Lowe to finance and complete the research phase of the documentary.

After hundreds of interviews, Lowe, along with an advisory committee, selected seven people who in one way or another were tangled up in the immigration web at Angel Island.

From her research and interviews, Lowe was impressed by the historical impact of the Angel Island experience and the resilience of the immigrants in the face of significant hardship.

She said the experience on Angel Island helped the Chinese band together, which, in turn, promoted the growth of Chinatown.

Lowe also believes that Angel Island made Chinese "more suspicious of authoritarian, uniformed people." These suspicions, she feels, prompted the Chinese to keep a low profile and arrested the rise of Chinatown's body politic.

"It's only been within the last 10 years that you're seeing Asians in the political arena. They just did not want to bring any notice to themselves. Asians were called the model minority because they didn't squawk," she said.

From the rubble of a story of discrimination and confinement, Lowe found heroism in the detainees.

"What I think is heartwarming and inspiring is that these people overcame their obstacles and made lives for themselves.

"One of the secret pleasures was to find out that they all reared sons and daughters who went to college and contribute so much despite an America that didn't want them," Lowe said.

Lowe's father was one such detainee. But while she appreciates the experiences of people like her father, the film is not a salute done out of debt to the Chinese immigrants.

"This is a wonderful story, and people should know about it. It's painful, it's dramatic. And in the end, it could happen again because so many immigrants are now coming into the country," Lowe said.

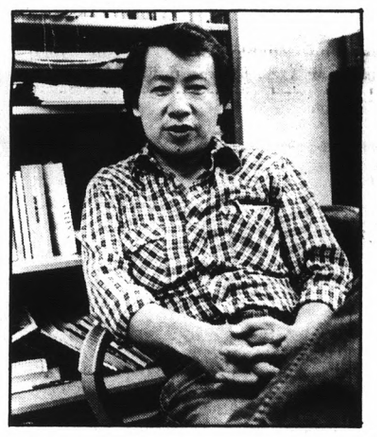
She cited Haitian and Cuban refugee camps as examples of the resentment and backlash against immigrants entering the United States today.

Lowe is currently writing proposals for more funding and expects to begin filming interviews once the grants have been approved. She said the documentary will be completed sometime next summer.

—D.J.

Blending cultures

By Carolyn Jung



Janet Louie is a student and Benjamin Fong is a lecturer at SF State.

Images produced by a mirror can be exact and true, reflecting the many facets of a person, but these are sometimes difficult to accept.

For Chinese people born or raised in this country, the images they see in the mirror reflect the fact they are composites of both Chinese and American cultures.

Accepting this image is a significant problem for many Chinese-Americans, who often feel pressure to accept one culture over another.

"They think they should try to be all Chinese or all white American," said Benjamin Tong, SF State lecturer in Asian-American Studies and a practicing psychotherapist. "But that is impossible. They are unique entities unto themselves."

Chinese culture verifies this. According to Tong, its roots lie in the ancient folk and Confucianist traditions.

Folk tradition taught the Buddhist and Taoist belief that a person is accountable only to nature and the universe — not to man. Its followers were the warriors, healers and philosophers.

Confucianist tradition taught that a person should be humble, unquestioningly obedient, and beholden to the desires of family and sovereigns. This was the dominant tradition and was used primarily by the rulers to keep the vast peasantry under control.

Both traditions made their way to the United States with the first Chinese immigrants. Some aspects, such as the martial arts and acupuncture, were transplanted unchanged. Other traditions were transformed. Thus, parades were added to Chinese New Year's celebrations and family closeness was preserved despite the fact that everyone no longer lived together.

Chinese-American culture is a mixture of these aspects as well as others created in this country.

Language is one example. There is no word in Cantonese for "telephone." Instead it is referred to as "screaming wire," a term which had to be specifically created. Other words, like "sofa," have no simple equivalents and are interjected in English into the Chinese languages.

Though their culture is clearly something all its own, Chinese-Americans still feel torn.

On one hand, Chinese-Americans feel pressure to become more westernized to assimilate into society here. But many mistakenly equate trying to do this with trying to become Caucasian. To them, this is what a "true American" is.

Janet Louie, a 31-year-old SF State senior who came to the United States at age 9, is one who felt that way.

"When I was in Hong Kong and about to come here I wished I could become blond, blue-eyed — a real American," she said. "I thought I would never fit in, never be happy otherwise."

According to Tong, some Chinese-Americans go to extremes to try to achieve their idealized image of an American. They dye their hair and have their eyes reshaped by plastic surgery. The men have chest hair grafted and the women have silicone implanted in their breasts.

"We see Brooke Shields on TV and we want to look just like her," said Tong. "But the best we can do is to buy a pair of Calvin Klein jeans. Nothing we do will change what we were born."

In desiring otherwise, the only results produced are usually shame and guilt.

On the other hand, Chinese-Americans also feel pressure to adopt more of their Chinese culture in order to keep alive the traditions held by their parents, grandparents and ancestors. But that is difficult to do.

"The old customs are hard to keep because there is little time for them and because most of the people I now have contact with are not Chinese," said Clara Wong, 46, who left Hong Kong 12 years ago. "I feel my culture drifting away from me."

Susie Wong, a Skyline College sophomore born in Hong Kong, said, "There are so many different influences acting on you in this country. You have to go with the flow. You have to lose the traditions in order to fit in here."

In doing so, these Chinese-Americans find themselves looked down upon by others who do maintain the culture. For instance, Chinese-Americans who cannot converse or write in a Chinese language are considered inferior by those who can.

Louie recounted one experience she had in New York's Chinatown with a clerk who started antagonizing her because he did not believe she was a "real Chinese" — one proficient in Cantonese. He asked her to write some obscure words in Cantonese. Angrily, she did, leaving him dumbfounded that someone appearing so westernized could do that.

"Many older, traditional Chinese-Americans place too much emphasis on knowing the language," said Tong. "They see younger Chinese-Americans who cannot speak Chinese, and they look at them as if something is wrong with them or as if their parents neglected their upbringing.

"This is totally unfair. You don't see blacks feeling guilty about not being able to speak Swahili. Not knowing the language doesn't mean one doesn't respect one's culture."

Because the pressure to embrace the Chinese culture is so strong, some Chinese-Americans become obsessed with it. They study Mandarin, dress in silks and make their homes into museums of Ming vases, oriental tapestries and porcelain idols.

"But," said Tong, "your culture is something you grow up around, not something you acquire through forced studying."

Yet studying Chinese culture could clarify one prevalent misconception Chinese-Americans have about themselves.

"We are brought up to be timid because we think it is not Chinese to be aggressive," said Tong. "But we are wrong. We forget that the folk tradition which taught assertiveness is also a part of our culture."

According to Tong, Chinese-Americans follow this mode because they believe that by being inoffensive and docile they will blend into society easier and thus be able to attain higher economic status.

Chinese-Americans also want to achieve success by exploiting their cultural differences.

"We perpetuate this mysterious and exotic image of ourselves because it is profitable. Just look at Chinatown," said Tong. "Yet the result is that we are forever considered foreigners in this country."

Wanting to blend into society while at the same time wanting to be unique is what has many Chinese-Americans torn between two cultures.

"It's easy to call oneself a Chinese-American," said Tong. "But it's hard to believe and to live one's life actually as a Chinese-hyphen-American.

"The pressures in society are strong and have been around a long time. That's why I'm not optimistic, but I am hopeful that perhaps one day we will all realize that only by accepting ourselves for what we are, will we be able to achieve our desires in life."

Over-thirties Abbie calls for new 80's activism

By Bill Coniff

"The times, they are a-changin'."

Putting a new twist on a '60s youth slogan, former yippie Abbie Hoffman, 45, now jokingly says, "I don't trust anybody under 30."

After riding high on the crest of the youth counterculture wave for most of the '60s, Hoffman went underground in 1974, jumping a $10,000 bail for a felony charge of selling three pounds of cocaine to an FBI agent. Seven years later he resurfaced and turned himself in.

"One of the reasons I came out from the underground is that I thought the media myth of '60s people getting self-centered in the '70s and greedy in the '80s was completely false," said Hoffman, who has begun a nationwide tour that will bring him to SF State next Thursday.

In a Phoenix phone interview three weeks after he completed his one-year jail term, he disputed what he says is the media stereotype that "protest is something for the youth and belongs to a particular era.

"Of course, people aren't organizing mass demonstrations and marches in the streets, because the Vietnam War isn't there," Hoffman said. "They're active on other issues. There will be large rallies again. They will be coming back as part and parcel of the opposition to Reagan's policies.

"I think the peace movement will come back and young people will be involved, but I don't think the youth culture phenomenon will ever come back. I think the '60s were a fluke. It had to do with demographics. We were the largest bump in the population and the young people were being called to war."

During his 22 years of activism, Hoffman achieved 41 arrests and 26,000 pages in FBI files. Under the alias of Barry Freed in his underground years, he risked exposure by successfully fighting the Army Corps of Engineers' attempt to dredge the St. Lawrence River in New York, where he lives with his girlfriend, Joanna Lawrenson. His seventh book, "Square Dancing in the Ice Age," a compilation of underground and prison writings, has just been released.

Hoffman sees the youth of the '60s — the middle-aged Americans of the '80s — leading this decade's counterculture.

"The average worker in the United States is more sophisticated than the average college student right now in terms of global politics and what's going on in the world," he said. "But no one yet has figured out how to organize this opposition.

"Those are the people who are going to lead the movement in the 1980s, unlike the '60s where it was campus-centered to a great extent."

Hoffman credits the Reagan administration with accelerating this new movement.

"Reagan and the people in Washington have made it kind of obvious that it's a government of the rich, by the rich and for the rich, so it's clearer to a lot of people," he said.

The threat of nuclear war is also uniting the counterculture, added Hoffman, because it " would definitely ruin a lot of people's career plans.

"I think California will be the first state to declare itself in opposition to U.S. foreign policy at this level," he said, referring to the statewide nuclear arms freeze initiative on the June ballot.

In lecturing around the country, Hoffman has noticed a marked change from '60s crowds that he considers another sign of the liberalization of the average American.

"There's no one coming up screaming and yelling, 'Commie this and that,'" he said. "In the '60s, people pulled out guns, threw bags of garbage, attacked with fists. I gave several speeches behind walls of bodyguards. Dead cats with my name hung on the stage. Nothing like that now. No way."

He said he also senses a need in his audiences.

"I think they need more activists," said Hoffman, who plans to open a school on community organizing in three years. "Some people have said, 'We're all inspired and everything,' but with most of them it wears off an hour later and they're back watching the soap operas. But there's no doubt that it has an effect, in that a certain percentage is going to get inspired to go out and organize in their communities."

The thought of speaking at SF State next week brought Hoffman memories of his stay in UC Berkeley as a "smart but politically naive" graduate student.

"There was a House of Un-American Activities Committee meeting in San Francisco. We went down to protest that or just to see what was happening, I suppose. We were attacked by the goon squad, as they called it then. Six-foot monsters in black leather with plexiglass helmets. Gee whiz, that was the birth of the '60s."

Full-time enrollment for Business School continues expanding

SF State's full-time equivalent enrollment is the highest in three years at 98 percent of the FTE target of 12,400.

The School of Business exceeded its target of 2,510 FTE by 12 percent and was the only school to exceed its target. The School of Ethnic Studies continued its downward trend, meeting only 88 percent of its target of 475 FTE.

FTE doesn't measure the actual number of students but how many class units students are enrolled in. The total number of units being taken at the university is divided by 15 — a standard full-time course load — to determine FTE.

The actual enrollment at SF State this spring is 24,187 students compared to 23,586 students in spring 1981 semester.

Academic planner Stan Gallagher said ethnic studies' downward trend seems to have bottomed out and that the school's enrollment should pick up now that its courses are general education requirements.

Arthur Cunningham, dean of the School of Business, wasn't surprised by his school's high enrollment. "It has been increasing steadily for the past 10 years," he said. "I have no doubt it will continue to grow as long as we can get funding."

Unless a school exceeds or falls short of its target by 200 to 250 FTE, no adjustment is made in the budget, according to Budget Director Jim Van Ness.

Enrollment targets are set by each school and the University Planning Group, and determine how much money the schools will get. Total FTEs for the previous spring and fall semesters are averaged to determine target figures.

Romberg's rules

In a written statement yesterday, SF State President Paul Romberg laid down the ground rules for his meetings with students: "To my mind, mass meetings, other than highlighting emotions, achieve little . . . It is for this reason that I follow a procedure whereby student groups who wish to meet with me shall designate a maximum of eight of their membership."

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Administrator for Chinatown Summer Youth Employment Program. 5/1/82 to 8/30/82 $1000. month. Resume to 1611 Powell, No. 302, San Francisco, 94133.

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REWARD! REWARD! LOST: one art book on Henri Matisse. In HLL 305. If found call (415) 665-0580 after 12:30! Reward!

ANNOUNCEMENTS

GAY? BI? STRAIGHT? CONFUSED?? Want to talk to someone? Call the Gay/Lesbian campus community, 469-1952, M, T, Th, F, 11-1, ask for Chris.

WANTED: Written contributions for sexual fantasies research paper. Responses can be put in Gater/Phoenix Survey Box, S.U. Information Center.

GREECE 21 days May 29, June 19, total 2475 includes Air, hotel, meals, etc. Academic Credit Art, Art-History, 552-9388 or 285-3435.

Spartacist Educational Weekend. Topics: Smash Reagan Reaction! Defend Gains of the Russian Revolution. May 1-2, UC Berkeley Life Sciences Bldg., Info: 863-6963 or drop by SYL office B120.

Women and Revolution: A basic Marxism class series. Thursday, April 29, 12:30, B112. For more information, call 863-6963, or come by Spartacus Youth League office, B120.

FREE VEGETARIAN WORKSHOP in Student Health Center Conference Room., Wednesday, April 28, noon to 2 pm. Bring one day food diary.

Peripheral Canal Forum April 28, Old Science 101, 4-6 pm. Come and get the facts and hear all the issues.
Draft Counseling Center Do you know the law? Come learn. Thursday, April 22, 11-12:30, SU B114. Any Questions Call Andy, 526-4612.

CLASSIFIEDS cont. on pg. 8

When a good friend borrows your car, the tank may not come back full. But the trunk does.

When you get paid back with interest like this, it sort of makes you wish he'd borrow things more often.

Open up a few cold ones and toast a guy who really knows how to return a favor.

Tonight, let it be Löwenbräu.

Löwenbräu. Here's to good friends.

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Opinion

Reagan's rating continues to drop

By Bill Regan

National public opinion polls published recently indicate President Reagan's popularity with the American public is at an all-time low. Reagan's rating, according to the Gallup and New York Times-CBS News polls, is lower than that of any of his elected predecessors in the last three decades.

A survey of Reagan's actions on a sampling of issues shows why he is in disfavor with the American people after completing just one-fourth of his term.

Throughout his 14 months as president, Reagan has steadfastly maintained that his top priorties are to revive a staggering U.S. economy and to bolster America's national security.

So far, our actor-turned-President has accomplished neither.

National security seems shakier than ever. While stepped-up armed-services recruitment drives, the resumption of the draft and continued nuclear and conventional arms buildups have enlarged America's military muscle, Reagan's tough-talk policy with Russia over world "peace" has prompted repeated threats from the U.S.S.R. Any hint, American or Russian, of a nuclear confrontation threatens not only national security but the survival of the planet as well. Reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons is a better way to approach the problem of national security.

On the economic side, Reagan's $25 billion cutback in social programs for fiscal 1982 threatens, from all directions, this country's estimated 29.3 million people the government considers officially "poor." While proponents of Reaganomics say certain sacrifices will be necessary during economic recovery, critics say that Reagan's attempts at trimming the federal budget deficit are responsible for keeping interest rates high and prolonging the current recession.

Though the inflation rate has slowed during Reagan's presidency, the poor have had to bear the brunt of Reagan's fiscal policy to reduce the federal bureaucracy and, therefore, trim its budget.

For example, all federal assistance programs have undergone rule changes designed not only to restrict the availability of funds but to narrow eligibility standards as well. The 1982 budget for food stamps was cut by more than $2 billion, with a proposed $2.3 billion slash targeted for next year. The $1.9 billion Medicaid cutback requires the 22 million poor people now receiving Medicaid to pay a larger share of their doctor bills and also forces thousands of America's working poor and their families off Medicaid completely.

Medical care and food costs notwithstanding, four million low income households in the United States will see their major source of income reduced in 1982. The administration wants to cut by $1.2 billion the Aid to Families with Dependent Children — currently the nation's biggest welfare program.

Proposed cutbacks in federal housing subsidies for 1983 total more than $400 million, and the 1982 budget has already cut the school-lunch program by 30 percent, school-breakfasts by 20 percent, the summer feeding program for children by 50 percent and the special school-milk program by 80 percent. In 1983 the administration proposes the elimination of the school-milk and summer feeding programs.

Sound grim? The lists goes on.

Despite the rising (9 percent) unemployment rate, Reagan plans to reduce the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) jobs budget by $1.9 billion in 1983, canceling a key job-training inducement for the nation's poor.

These are just a few of Reagan's budget trims and cutbacks, and they threaten only the poor. Proposed cuts in Social Security and Medicare benefits worry the elderly, veterans have seen their benefit programs cut, and educational grants and loans for students have been severely curtailed.

The president says Reaganomics will lead the United States to economic prosperity by restoring vitality to private enterprise, the productive sector of the economy. His administration believes vigorous private enterprise will, in the long run produce more wealth amd more jobs for Americans with less dependence on government assistance. Economists, though, have said that the long run may be so long in coming that, in the meantime, many more millions of American's incomes will fall below the official poverty line, joining those already there.

If current public opinion polls are any indication of Reagan's political well-being, hope can be gleaned that the United States will probably have to endure only one Reagan term. The latest polls show that as many people disapprove as approve of Reagan's performance.

If the president's popularity continues to decline at the same rate it has since June 1981, by the time Reagan can run for re-election in 1984, less than 10 percent of the American public will approve of his performance. That showing would be the worst a U.S. president ever made and would certainly cost Reagan his second term — the best possible news for many Americans.

Negotiating The Falklands...

Legal dope?

By Annie Dawid

Legalizing dope could be the answer to one of Northern California's biggest and most painful problems: unemployment.

While San Francisco's inhabitants fair better than most — March's unemployment rate was 7.1 percent compared with 9.0 percent nationwide — rural counties suffer disproportionately from the ravages of the Reagan economy.

The figures read like portents of an extreme recession, or hark back to the Great Depression. Unemployment rates for February 1982, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Trinity County, 30 percent; Del Norte County, 28.3 percent; Siskiyou County, 26.5 percent; Mendocino County, 18.7 percent; and Humboldt County, 18.3 percent.

These counties have traditionally depended in large part on lumber and lumber-related industries for employment. But within the last decade the gait of the construction industry has slowed to a feeble crawl, and the people of the northern counties are hurting.

Growing marijuana brings lots of money to those daring enough to take the risk of getting busted. One plant alone can net $1,000 to $3,000. And dope is California's leading cash crop — a 1980 estimate placed the yearly gross at $5.4 billion, compared with $1.8 billion for milk, the leading legal product.

Naturally, legalizing marijuana would lower its price considerably, but the gains to both growers and government would be immeasurable.

Anyone with a small plot of land and a water source could make a living wage tending a dozen plants. Marijuana cultivation could be regulated somewhat like tobacco and sold in stores like alcohol, prohibited to minors. Since both tobacco and alcohol, with their proven disastrous side effects, are here to stay, there is no validity in any argument opposed to marijuana legalization for health or moral reasons.

The government could reap the benefits of taxation, and more people could become self-employed. Although it is an unlikely solution, legalizing marijuana could help the thousands facing long unemployment lines in Northern California's forested counties.

A U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service study predicted that employment in the lumber industry in Mendocino, Humboldt, Del Norte, Trinity and Siskiyou counties could decrease by 62 percent between 1965 and 2020.

In Mendocino County lumber industry employment dropped by one-third in the last decade. And the lumber industry employs about one-fourth of Mendocino's working population.

Clearly, the unemployment epidemic cannot be solved with just one simple idea. Yet the solutions surely won't be found in President Reagan's current scheme of affairs. Perhaps Reagan and his advisers need to begin looking in improbable places for ideas to patch up their economic failures.

Coincidentally, buying dope grown in the United States instead of in Mexico or Columbia fits precisely into the president's favorite themes.

And legalizing dope may be one of the least painful cures for the current fiscal fiasco.

Duck and cover

"Ahem," said 2nd Lt. M. X. Fiasco, tapping the chalkboard with his pointer. "Brig. Gen. Silo T. Failsafe has taken time out from his hectic schedule as the Pentagon's Quartermaster of War Games Weaponry to address the subject of Atomic Hygiene. General?"

"Thank you, Staccato," Failsafe bellowed. "Smoke 'em if ya got 'em, boys.

"It has come to my attention that the redder elements in this American country — God's country — have been spreading false facts to the effect that nuclear disturbances are dangerous, unwise and sometimes fatal.

"Let me tell you unequivocally what I'm about to say. Whatever the shortcomings of an unconventional weapons exchange, the red, white and blue is up against the wall. To keep the world safe for democracy, we're prepared to blow this planet sky-high."

"That'll be a red-letter day, sir," chimed Fiasco.

"Thank you, Crisco. Now, boys, as I was saying, smoke 'em if ya got 'em. But let me unequivocally state one fact: This potentiality is no cause for alarm. There is such a thing as a limited nuclear fracas . . ."

Fiasco reached over to wipe the froth from the general's mouth with a freshly laundered handkerchief he kept ready.

"This concept is a limited one," Failsafe continued. "Them nukes are easy to survive. Hell, I've watched more of them going off on TV monitors than you thought existed. And do I look any the worse for it? Heh, heh. I'm probably in more danger of getting cancer from the goddamn TV tubes than any of those bleeding-heart atomic vets are from the bomb.

"Duck and cover. That's the word. When you see that telltale flash in the sky . . . . Duck and cover. Now I want all you boys to commit that phrase to memory. Make friends with it. It may save your life someday.

"But there's more to atomic hygiene than a good attitude. Our boys down in Research have come up with this nifty kit.

"Nabisco! Wheel that gizmo out here."

Fiasco entered with a black box with "Standard Issue Atomic Hygiene Kit" stenciled on it and set it down in front of Failsafe.

"Now this little baby could save your ass. Let's see. We've got antacid to combat radiation sickness, a whisk broom and fall-out disposal dustpan, some real nifty sunglasses, lead skivvies to protect those future generations, and every soldier's best friend — a warm gun.

"Any questions? No? Good. At ease, men."

Restrictions on Cuban travel

Just because it's a free country doesn't mean you can travel anywhere you want to. Effective May 15, the U.S. government is threatening its citizens with 10-year prison sentences and $10,000 fines for visiting Cuba.

The new regulations will effectively ban almost all business and tourist travel to Cuba. Exempted will be government officials and people with close relatives there. Some journalists and researchers may also be allowed to go.

To prevent people from circumventing the ban by traveling to Cuba via Mexico or Canada, immigration officials will carefully screen passports for any Cuba stamps. "If any are found, that traveler will be in deep trouble," warned a Treasury Department official. "We are really serious about enforcing this."

Where does the government get the authority to restrict our travel rights?

A 1917 Trading with the Enemy Act allows the president to prohibit economic transactions with other countries "during times of war or national emergency."

In 1950 President Harry Turman banned trade with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the grounds that the "world conquest by communist imperialism" constituted such an emergency. This state of emergency has been in effect ever since. Interestingly, each of the countries currently on the enemies list — Vietnam, North Korea, Cambodia and Cuba — were put there after unsuccessful U.S. attempts at takeover.

Although Assistant Treasury Secretary John Walker, who made Monday's announcement, said the ban to reduce Cuba's hard currency, that actually has little to do with it. Our government simply does not want us to see the Cuba society is not anything like the White House says it is.

Each year, tens of thousands of Americans visit Cuba. They come back tremendously impressed with the air of democracy and the quality of life in the only Latin American country in which wretched poverty no longer exists.

While 76.7 percent of Haitians and 37.9 percent of Salvadorans are illiterate, Cuba's illiteracy is "negligible," according to the United Nations' statistical yearbook for 1980. Cuba spends one-third more of its Gross National Product on education than does the United States. While Guatemala's infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births is 76.5 and Mexico's is 54.7, Cuba's is a mere 24.8, and Cuban men live longer than men in the United States. The statistics are endless, and the first-hand experience of visiting Cuba has radically changed many American's ways of thinking.

Those of us who haven't visited Cuba may be able to go along with our government's claims that the Cubans are warmongers and that their society is a totalitarian dictatorship. Those who have been there have no such illusions.

That is what scares our government so.

Letters

Sacrilege

There have been several notices now of the "Alexander's Egypt" display sponsored by the Classics Department and featuring artifacts from the Sutro Egyptian Collection. In each notice, the writers seem to take fiendish glee in pointing out that the highlight of this exhibit is the "well-reserved mummy of Nes Per N Nub! Perhaps they haven't yet comprehended that the "well-preserved mummy of Nes Per N Nub" being shown is the dead body of a human being like us, whose burial site was desecrated and plundered, and whose remains were carried off as loot to star in a sideshow!

It is beyond dispute that some genuinely worthwhile archeological knowledge has developed out of grave-robbing expeditions. But looting tombs, whether for "education" and "scientific" ends or for sport and profit pure and simple, is nowadays limited among "civilized" populations to prying the gold out of corpses' teeth and stealing all objects of value buried with them, but leaving the buried human remains entombed, or in unusual cases reinterring them nearby. Native American burial grounds that are accidentally distrubed-while building roads, etc., are required to be suitably preserved and protected under the law.

The surviving family of Nes Per N Nub held certain beliefs about the kind of burial preparations, gifts, etc., that would ensure his welfare after this life was ended. These may seem odd or quaint to us today, but I point out that our generation knows exactly as much as those Egyptians of 2400 B.C. about the nature of the afterlife.

The fact is that there is such a crime as sacrilege. The nature of sacrilege is not that the criminal must be a believer and profane his own sanctified places or things. The grave crime is in disregarding or showing contempt for the holy things of another, and maliciously or negligently destroying those sacred things, holding them up to the contaminating gaze of unclean, ignorant and profane multitudes.

Where will "museology" students ever gain any ethical footing in their field of work if they begin by getting accustomed to barbarous displays of human remains as acceptable "academic" practice?

Every visitor to this exhibit: faculty, student, staff members and neighbors repeats the brutality of desecrating this burial. I must call it brutal, not because the effect on Nes Per N Nub, who is beyond the reach of ignorant stares, but because each of us brutalizes our own compassionate and intersubjective nature that would otherwise leave Nes Per N Nub in peace.

Paul K.S. Hartley
Admissions and Records staff

God's Will

We, the undersigned members of the United Campus Christian Ministry at Ecumenical House, SF State, wish to state publicly our conviction that the use of nuclear weapons, under any circumstances, is contrary to the will of God.

While there may have been just wars in the past, the inability to place traditional constraints on nuclear war now makes any moral justification impossible.

We urge our colleagues in the universities and faith communites of this nation to join us in condemning nuclear war in any form, and in calling for an immediate, worldwide freeze on the production of nuclear weapons, a staged reduction of present nuclear arsenals and the eventual abolition of all nuclear arms.

In the name of God, let us speak out now, lest our silence once again make us accomplices to holocaust — this threatening the very existence of humankind.

Patricia deJong
Marna McKenzie
Odette Lockwood
Carolyn Verheyen
Patrice Ward
Lizann Bassham
Becky Kuiken

Pot Laws

Take advantage of California's initiative law to make the rules you want. If 365,000 signatures can be obtained in five months, the following initiative will appear on the ballot at the next state election.

"Adults 18 years of older shall not be prosecuted for possession of under one ounce of marijuana."

It sounds hard, but if I could find 365 people who would each get 10 signatures a day, without fail, it would work.

I cannot pay you, in fact, I need money for printing and mailing. It would help if each person did his or her own printing at a cost of about $5.

If you are interested in collecting signatures, write me. Please send stamps.

Kerry Waddell
1800 Market St., 90
San Francisco 94102

AS

After reading your recent "Inside student government" section, I'm glad to see that the AS legislature is doing something positive to help achieve world peace, rather than dealing constantly with trivialities such as the use and misuse of AS funds, student aid cutbacks, and other campus matters.

It's obvious that the AS legislature is well aware of its purpose, and the world is fortunate to have such a sage, rational, and well-directed group in power.

This whole Argentina-Britain mess probably got started when Princess Di panned the London production of "Evita." I can only hope that in the future we can look forward to AS action to resolve such pertinent issues as the deregulation of financial institutions and the Giants' new starting rotation.

Carter A. Jenkens

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What campus unions mean to students

Collective bargaining for teachers

News Analysis

By Pete Rockwell

When the hired help finish choosing an academic union May 4, the collective bargaining process will begin.

What is that process and what does it replace?

Assembly Bill 1091, adopted in 1978 is designed to give traditional collective bargaining rights to non-supervisory employees in the California State University system, University of California and Hastings College of the Law. It also gives students the right of representation at some negotiations.

Collective bargaining enables employees to speak with management through unions with the option of striking. The more traditional decision-making process for universities is shared governance. Though unions cannot replace shared governance completely, they will formalize employer-employee relations in a new way.

Before AB 1091 was adopted, the administration was required to "meet and confer" with faculty unions on working conditions and grievances. No ground rules were set up to decide which unions would represent which employee groups. Different groups with the same types of jobs could be represented by different unions or by no union at all.

Although this may seem a democratic process, it adds little to the employees' bargaining strength. With everyone represented at random, the threat of concerted action by employees becomes a mild one indeed.

An election ending May 4 will determine whether United Professors of California (UPC) or Congress of Faculty Associations (CFA) will represent the CSU faculty.

The Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) administers the law and is now conducting run-off elections to choose unions for the faculty, academic support and health care support bargaining units.

Once unions are chosen, the administration is required to negotiate with them "in good faith" and with the intent of reaching a written agreement.

This part of bargaining is a confrontation as well as an adversary relationship — like two lawyers battling it out in court. Minutes are kept by both sides and written proposals exchanged. These documents become part of the record in case of disagreements.

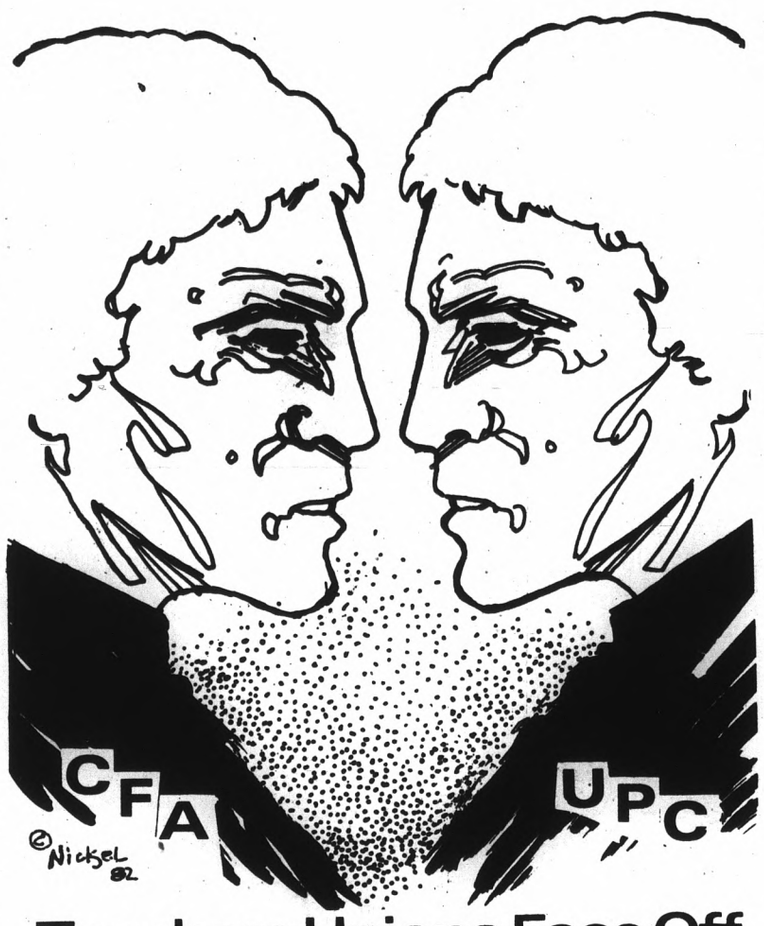
These disagreements may be settled by PERB, or, ultimately, by the courts. But the intent is always to write a "grievance procedure" into the contract itself.

Grievance procedures are specified in negotiated contracts. The procedures include a way of deciding disagreements in the interpretation of the contract by picking an impartial third party to act as an arbitrator. The arbitrator's fee is usually split by management and the union.

The law does not require that the two sides reach an agreement.

For unions to have any leverage in an otherwise one sided confrontation, the threat of some sort of strike or job action (such as a sickout, slowdown or work-to-rule) is always present in collective bargaining.

Management knows that its only legal channel of communication with employees on certain subjects is through the union. Management is also aware that it cannot let these people get too frustrated, or they will surely do something.



Teachers Unions Face Off

How effective that something is, or more precisely, how effective the threat of it is, depends on how strongly employees back the negotiating union representatives. This applies to members and non-members alike, since the law forbids contracts requiring employees to join or pay dues to unions if they are non-members.

When all the unions are chosen and negotiations begin, members of the losing union can either join and try to influence the winning union from within or retrench and try to decertify their rival in the future.

How many follow the first course, rather than the second, will determine the unions' real bargaining strength.

Students gain voice

By Pete Rockwell

From now on, when students elect Associated Students members, they will be electing a voice in university labor relations.

For the first time, the California State Students Association (CSSA) has chosen four student representatives, from a list of AS nominations, to sit in on negotiations between the administration and California State University system employees.

The association is exercising a new right granted to students under Assembly Bill 1091, the state's 1978 public university collective bargaining law.

"Faculty working conditions are our learning conditions," said Marianne O'Malley, chairwoman of CSSA's collective bargaining committee and the AS president of Chico State.

"Students will be seeing faculty on this campus for the first time fighting for what they think their rights and responsibilities are," said Wayne Bradley, SF State Labor Studies Department head and past president of the United Professors of California. "You learn from people who do that — stand up for themselves."

Bradley said if collective bargaining is successful on campus "the students will feel in the classroom less anxiety, a higher sense of security, a higher sense of confidence, and, in general, a better morale."

The law gives student representatives "the right to be present and comment at reasonable times" during negotiations.

The four student representatives were selected last fall by the association from 21 applicants nominated by AS organizations on CSU campuses, according to O'Malley. She said the nominees were chosen for ability, experience and expertise.

O'Malley emphasized that the students would be participants, not just observers, in the collective bargaining process, although they would not sign any contracts.

For example, if it appeared that one side was bargaining unfairly, O'Malley said the student representative might seek an injunction from the Public Employment Relations Board ordering that side to "bargain in good faith." The board administers AB 1091 and several other public employee collective bargaining laws in California.

Student representatives will also have access to all written documents exchanged by labor and management.

It is traditional in collective bargaining for representatives of both sides to agree on what information is made public and when. But under the law, students lose their rights of representation in negotiations if they break this agreement.

Cash woes put Iranian film on hold

By Ellenoria Butler

The Iranian revolution continues, according to Iranian filmmaker Mohammad-Ali Paknahal. His film, "Iran: A Revolution Yet To Come," now in production, will focus on the atrocities of both the former Shah and the present Khomeini regime.

"It is the least that I can do to show solidarity with the struggle of the Iranian people," said Paknahal. "During the Shah's reign most of the films produced by his government and the U.S. media did little to expose the true social and economic aspects of Iranian lifestyle. It is even worse with Khomeini."

Paknahal said the non-profit Film Arts Foundation is sponsoring his film. Funding, however, must be generated by the public.

When completed, possibly in four months, Paknahal hopes to present the film at American universities. "It's a matter of $30,000 to $55,000," said Paknahal. "It can be raised easily with the help of financial supporters."

Paknahal wants the American public to be aware of what has happened in Iran, particularly after the hostage crisis.

"There seems to be a boycott on Khomeini's actions in Iran by U.S. authorities," he added. "I have information from underground newspapers and from the International Solidarity Front for the Defense of the Iranian People's Democratic Rights that will substantiate the gross violations made against human rights in Iran."

According to Paknahal, the hour-long documentary will expose the torture and execution since June 1981, reported by Amnesty International, of 4,000 people who opposed the present regime, and will show actual footage of mass executions if such film becomes available.

The film will cover events from the beginning of U.S. involvement in Iran and the $19 million he said was invested in a CIA-directed coup to overthrow Mohammad Mossadegh's nationalist government in 1953.

Viewers will see shots of the 1962 "white revolution" (as it was labeled by the Shah), an economic reform from feudalism to a capitalistic system. They will also see parts of the June 5th, 1963 uprising, in which 15,000 people were massacred in the Shah's crackdown on opposition. This segment focuses on Khomeini's rise as a religious opposition, his arrest and subsequent exile from Iran.

Paknahal's film will show the Shah's 1966 coronation when he crowned himself as king and his son as the future heir to the peacock throne, as well as the 1971 multi-million dollar celebration of Iran's 2500th years of monarchy.

"People will get the truth about Iran

See Film, page 10

By Jan Gauthier

Filmmaker Mohammed-Ali Paknahal behind the camera.

Governor approves renovation funds for Old Science Building

By Kendall Woodward

More than $1 million has been allocated in Gov. Brown's proposed state budget for 1982-83 to renovate SF State's Old Science Building.

The planned changes, according to Plant Operations Director David Howard, include:

- replacement of the mechanical system and boiler compohents
- creation of 60 office spaces
- replacement of fume hood systems
- conversion of 35,000 square feet from geology and physics use to nursing, anthropology, classical archeology and Center for Advanced Medical Technology (CAMT) use.

"The project is No. 16 out of 18 on the CSU Major Capital Outlay Program for fiscal year 1982-83," Howard said. "Planning has been going on for three years. It is a chancy situation, but we are going on for three years. It is a chancy situation, but we are thinking positively because we need it so badly."

The legislature will vote on the outlay program in late June, and if approved, construction could begin in November.

"We are so pressed for space that the construction workers will have to work around an active teaching schedule, doing two or three rooms at a time," Howard said. "The office spaces will relieve the shortage of space in the Business Building. Enrollment has increased, and they need all the space they can get.

"The old chemistry labs will be greatly improved. The counters have been eroded away by the use of chemicals over the years and look like the devil."

The original science building, built in 1953, cost $756,000 for 53,140 square feet, said Facilities Planning Director Orrin Deland. In December 1960, 61,498 square feet were added for $1,168,000, which is less than $20 a square foot. It will cost five and a half times more to build now at $110 a square foot, Deland said.

"Government approval of the project will depend on the state's fiscal condition, not on its (the project's) character," said Deland.

The CSU Minor Capital Outlay Program, already submitted, consisted of two lists of 39 projects. The second priority project was to spend $50,000 to move the Anthropology Department from the Humanities Building to the Science Building, and the journalism workshop from the Science Building to the first floor of the Humanities Building, Deland said. Of the approximately $5 million asked for the minor program, 3.5 million has been granted, Deland added.

"We should have journalism moved this summer. It will improve things for journalism; there is a good chance of that department becoming accredited after the move," said Deland.

Mary Topalis, head of nursing, said, "We are looking very hopefully for funds to help us." There are two nursing labs, but classes are taught in both so students can't use the rooms for practice. "We need at least one lab open for students to go in and practice before they get into the hospital to care for people," said Topalis.

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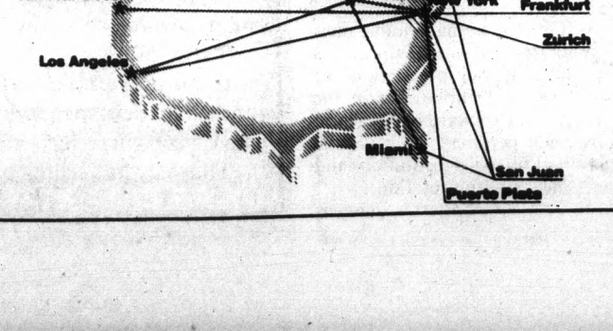

Bag a Six-Pointer.

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Japantown jubilation

By Toru Kawana

Taru Mikashi, a portable shrine carried on the shoulders of 100 young men, was the grand finale of the 15th annual Cherry Blossom Parade last Saturday. The parade was part of a colorful festival in Japan Center. The festival, featuring food, films on Japan and martial arts, continues through this Sunday.

SF State student testifies in attorney Bailey's trial

By Laura Broadwell

Robert Graves, a 35-year-old SF State film student and State Cab Company driver, didn't think twice as he passed a Mercedes Benz at the intersection of Union and Laguna streets Feb. 28.

Graves was driving quickly down Union Street at about 1 a.m., "looking for a fare" at one of the many singles' bars, when he swerved around a car driven by Boston lawyer F. Lee Bailey. As he did, he passed a stop sign obstructed by a tree.

Bailey, he assumes, turned to the left, distracted by the passing cab and also missed the sign.

Seconds later both cars were stopped by 34-year-old police officer Peter Canaan.

Graves described Canaan's action as "a small-town trick" as Canaan has given 27 tickets in one month alone at the same obstructed sign.

He described Canaan as "angry and intimidating" when he wrote the citation. Graves thought, "If I had any dignity, I would be as angry as the cop."

But as a cab driver, he thought it best to remain docile. Driving eight to 10 hours each weekend night, challenged to break traffic laws in order to make money, Graves felt he didn't have the power to fight back.

He said had he become angry, the situation would have escalated. "The cop might have hit me with his club and I would have been blamed for assault and battery," he said.

After receiving the $29 fine, Graves glanced behind and saw an older man leaning against the Mercedes Benz. Graves noticed nothing unusual about him and said he didn't appear drunk. Graves thought, "He looks like a nice guy, too bad he got burned."

The next day he learned "the nice guy" had been F. Lee Bailey and that he had been arrested for drunken driving by Canaan.

Graves forgot about the incident but two weeks later, at the suggestion of SF State journalism lecturer Nadine Joseph, he tried to contact Bailey in his Boston office.

His reasons were not free of ulterior motives. Graves thought if Bailey was pardoned from the violation — because the tree obstructed the sign — his ticket might also be dismissed.

The next day, private detective Ted Gunderson called him. Gunderson worked with the FBI for 27 years and charges $65 an hour for his services. He has been hired to thoroughly investigate the incident by Robert Shapiro, one of the two lawyers defending Bailey.

After a two-hour meeting at Lefty O'Doul's, a downtown bar, they determined Graves would testify in court.

Last week he took the stand.

The defense team — Albert Johnson and Shapiro — questioned him about Canaan's belligerent attitude and asked whether he noted anything unusual in Bailey's demeanor that night. Graves described the scene.

The defense, with the aid of key witnesses, is attempting to prove Bailey was not drunk and that Canaan was unusually abusive at the time of arrest.

The sole prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney Lawrence Murray, tried to ascribe a hidden motive to Graves' contact with Bailey. "You tried to make a deal with him, didn't you," he often asked.

When Graves openly admitted his guilt, those in the courtroom laughed, including Bailey.

As a witness, Graves has been barred from attending the trial and has not met Bailey personally. But since his driving has brought Bailey to court he said, "Bailey probably won't forget me for a while."

Illegal alien jobs target of Senate bill

By Mary Trapani

Labor and immigration groups are concerned that a recently introduced Senate bill that would clamp down on employing illegal aliens might be used as a pretext for discrimination in hiring.

The bill, introduced in an immigration subcommitee March 17, is designed to eliminate job opportunities for the 500,000 illegal aliens entering the country annually. Employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens can be fined up to $2,000, with a six-month prison term.

Although the law would provide a three-year phase-in to identify and authorize aliens, immigration groups do not believe this identification would slow the flow of illegal aliens. Instead, the groups said, this would encourage a larger black market on forged documents.

"Definitely the civil rights of all Hispanic-American workers will be affected by this bill. Employers who want to discriminate will have that excuse (not to hire) and well-intentioned employers will avoid hiring Latin American workers because they are unsure," said Francine Plaze of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund.

Maya Luckman, legal counsel for the Hotel and Restaurant Employee and Bartenders Union, agreed that the bill would encourage discrimination.

"If I were an employer facing half a year of prison, clearly I would hire blacks and Asians over Latinos. Either that or find an accurate method of documenting papers."

"Even a dishwasher is a high paying job in the union. A hotel dishwasher makes $47.34 a shift plus benefits. That makes the job more desirable when you've been out of work."

In non-union restaurants dishwashers are usually paid minimum wage.

Ralph Warren, manager of Max's Son Restaurant in Daly City, said there is no reliable way to document foreign born job applicants.

"Until three weeks ago when a busboy was escorted out of the restaurant by immigration officers, we had no policy on illegal aliens. Now we ask for a green card and hope that will protect us."

Critics of the law say employers are given the burden of policing immigration laws and that it does not take into consideration the economic and social factors which bring immigrants to this country.

The bill would also grant permanent resident status to any alien who has lived in the United States since Jan. 1, 1978 and temporary legal status to any one living in this country since Jan. 1, 1980, and to Cuban and Haitian refugees.

Libraries shut doors

"... you cannot argue with mathematics."

On Monday, April 19, during National Library Week, the San Francisco Library Commission closed seven libraries in San Francisco.

"We do not want to close libraries," said Commissioner Edward Bransten. "It is an agonizing decision for a commissioner to close a library, but you cannot argue with mathematics."

"When we met with Dr. (Lowell) Martin last year, we were told that Ocean View Library would not be closed," protested a young woman as Walter Jebe, president of the San Francisco Library Commission, rapped his gavel, during the April 19 meeting.

The libraries closing are the Glen Park, Golden Gate, Ingleside, Ocean View, Park and Portola branches.

The Western Addition Branch, on Geary and Scott streets, will be reopened as the main children's library. A smaller children's collection will remain at the Main Library.

The branch closures are part of the plan submitted by Martin, a Chicago library consultant. His $39,000 study was funded by the Friends of the San Francisco Public Library.

The report recommends that small "storefront" branch libraries be phased out in a 10-year plan.

Seven large "supermarket" branch libraries would be in central locations around the city. Chinatown, Excelsior, Marina, Richmond and West Portal branches would have their collections enlarged from 28,000 to 50,000 titles and would be open six days and three evenings a week.

Anza, Eureka Valley, Merced and North Beach will have a limited reference collection with a circulating library of McNaughton books.

McNaughton books are leased from the McNaughton Co. in packages of 50 to 60 titles at a time, selected by the librarian. At the end of the lease period, libraries can purchase individual titles at a reduced price.

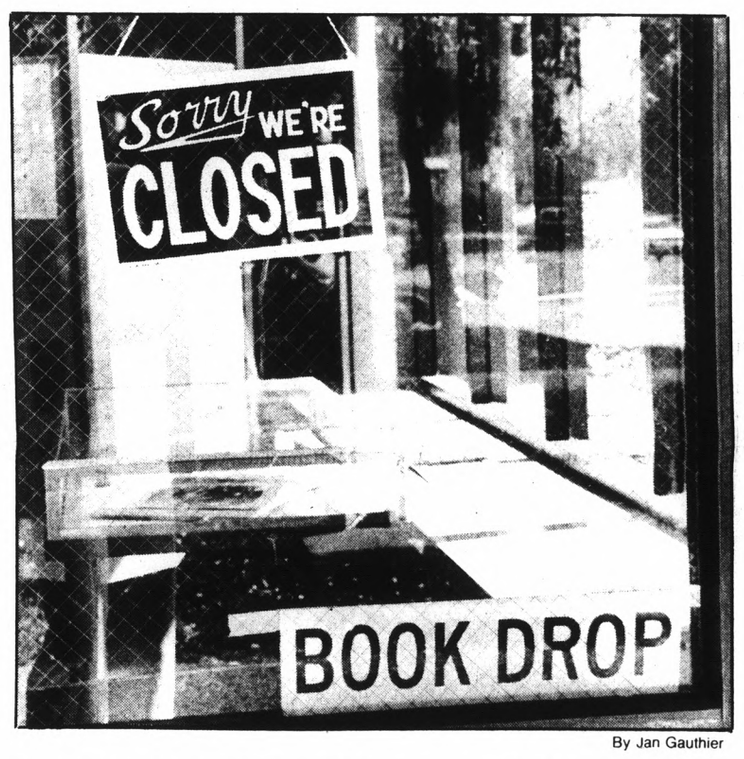
Selected as "special purpose branches are Bernal Heights, Presidio, Parkside, Noe Valley, Potrero, Visitacion and Waden branches.

Urging her fellow commissioners to make the tremendous changes in the library system, Marjorie G. Stern said she had seen reports come and go in her 22 years as a commissioner, and that they were never acted upon in their entirety.

"We have seen it year after year, whittle down, whittle down. This is why the mayor came to us. We must think of the total system, and we have the top brain in the whole profession to tell us how to do it," she said.

Raye Richardson, Commissioner and associate professor at SF State, asked that collections of books be given to schools with the parents acting as custodian. Then children would have use of the books for their homework at night in their own neighborhoods.

City Librarian John Frantz said that was a possibility to be considered.



By Jan Gauthier

Six neighborhood libraries will be permanently closed in August.

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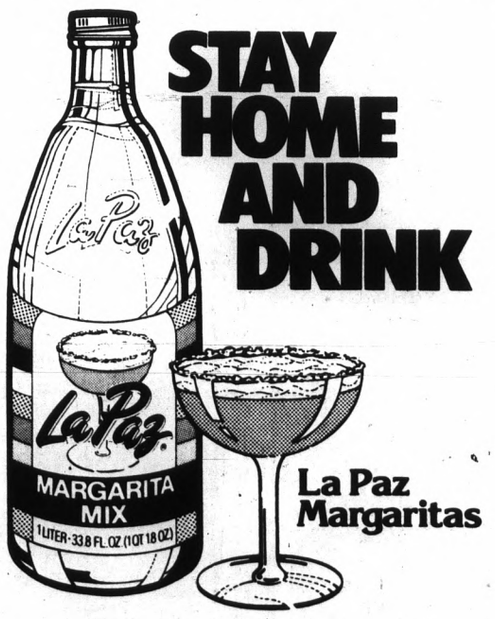

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Leary and Liddy face off in a battle of dim witticisms

By Don Watts

In what can best be described as a somewhat tired vaudeville act, "antagonists" G. Gordon Liddy of Watergate fame, and Dr. Timothy Leary — who made LSD a household word in the 1960s — squared off last Friday night in the Berkeley Community Theater for a sometimes funny, often boring event called the "Great Debate."

Coincidentally the date marked the 39th anniversary of the discovery of LSD.

The predominately college-age audience of 1700, was sprinkled with aging hippies, would-be space colonists and a few of Leary's old friends from the 1960s like Jefferson Starship founder Paul Kantner.

The "debate," moderated by David Green, director of forensics for UC Berkeley, loosely addressed the theme the "rights of the individual vs. the rights of the state." Tickets were priced at $8, $9 and $10.

Both Leary and Liddy relied on well-rehearsed positions used in more than half a dozen previous debates around the country.

Although Liddy occasionally received applause for his get-tough, law and order positions, it was Leary, a one-time Berkeley resident, who clearly won the hearts and minds of the crowd.

Liddy, cast as the classic villian in his bushy mustache and conservative suit, methodically paced back and forth on his side of the stage, while Leary — looking more preppie than hippie in starched shirt, mauve sweater and tennis shoes — pranced erratically about his side of the stage, doing loops and figure eights.

In one of the debate's more interesting moments, Leary said he opposed gun control but thought both drug users and gun owners should be licensed.

"You should be tested to see if you know how to use them, and you should demonstrate you won't abuse them," he said.

On the issue of disarmament, Leary, who spent five years in the military, said he favors a freeze on existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons over unilateral disarmament. And he said he absolutely abhors the Soviet Union. "I wouldn't last 10 minutes there," he said.

Liddy likened the world to a bad neighborhood where "wimpy John Deans (a key watergate figure)" are more likely to be mugged than Goliath-sized football tackles armed with submachine guns.

By Don Watts

LSD guru Dr. Timothy Leary (left) squares off with Watergate's "sphinx" G. Gordon Liddy at the "Great Debate."

Falling back on an old Roman maxim, Liddy said, "If you want peace, prepare for war."

After repeated questions relating to LSD, Leary became slightly irrate, asking one questioner, "What do you want me to do, a commercial for LSD?"

Quickly recovering his composure he said good naturedly, "I just don't want Mr. Liddy to feel left out."

On the question of wiretaps, Liddy said he favored warrantless wiretapping in cases of extreme emergency, such as kidnapping cases where the child's life may be in danger. Leary quickly added that he, too, was "definitely against kidnapping babies."

He went on to say he always hoped the FBI would tap his brain because "they might learn something."

The high point of the debate came when Leary challenged Liddy to a real "macho contest." Refering to the time Liddy claims to have eaten a cooked rat, Leary said, "Gordon, I'll eat a dead rat if you'll eat one little marijuana brownie."

Liddy declined the challenge.

Brown looks to computers

Governor Jerry Brown has a new plan for students in California called "Investment In People." The plan, announced April 1 in San Francisco, includes Brown's "Three Cs: Computing, Calculating and Communicating through technology.

Although his days in Sacramento are numbered, Brown is making a last attempt at improving the quality of education in California. Brown said that in terms of wealth the United States has slipped to 10th worldwide "but we still possess the potential to be No. 1." According to Brown, America's potential lies in computer technology.

"Investment in People" is a four-part plan starting with a stronger emphasis on math, science and computer education at the elementary and high-school level, a focus on employment-based vocational training in computer technology in community colleges and an increased output of engineers and computer scientists at the university level. "I would like to see a computer for every high-school student in California," Brown said.

Although Brown is optimistic that computers are the answer to a healthy economy, he also admits that California is facing a "budget crisis." This is not news to students of the California State University system, who bore a 58 percent increase in tuition last semester.

"The plan's future is tied to the overall state budget," said Bruce Fuller, budget consultant for the governor's office. "There's not much chance of it passing considering the state's financial condition," he said.

The proposal is presently going through committee in both in senate and the assembly.

Media forum begins Wed.

The 1982 Media Awards and Conference will be held at SF State April 28 through May 1.

The conference, formerly the Broadcast Industry Conference, is celebrating its 31st anniversary this year, with the theme "On the Air: Power and Personality."

The four-day session includes presentations and workshops with media professionals. Confirmed speakers include producers, writers and actors from the NBC series, "Hill Street Blues."

The conference has evolved into a forum where professionals and students discuss issues and responsibilities in the media.

Professional conference participants must pay a $15 registration fee and students can attend the conference free of charge. A registration form can be obtained in Creative Arts 39B. Registration for all sessions will remain open up to and including the day of the session on a space-available basis.

For additional information contact Janet Lee Miller or Mary Ann Abaurrea at 469-2184 or 469-1626.

Chancellor search called 'a national joke'

Calling the California State University board of trustees' search process for a new chancellor "a national joke," and "beyond saving," Sen. John Vasconcellos (D-San Jose) criticized John O'Connell, chairman of the CSU Board of Trustees, in a letter read at the Academic Senate meeting Tuesday.

The letter, addressed to O'Connell, was made available to Academic Senate Chairman Bernard Goldstein.

In his letter, Vasconcellos criticized the board for not including any faculty and student groups in the selection process.

Vasconcellos, chairman of the State Assembly Ways and Means Committee, suggested scrapping the selection process, selecting an interim chancellor and starting the entire process over from scratch.

The board of trustees is searching for a successor to Chancellor Glenn Dumke, who will resign when the appointment is made.

Richard Axen, professor of secondary and post-secondary education at SF State said, "I totally agree with the letter."

He said excluding faculty and student opinion from the selection process will discredit the final choice, making the appointee "the laughing stock of the nation."

"The board of trustees is too politicized and their choice will not give credibility to whoever is chosen," he said after the meeting.

In other action, the Academic Senate responded to a California State Student Association resolution calling for each CSU campus to formulate a policy on class syllabi.

SF State instructors will be required to issue a syllabus in the first or second meeting of the class, according to the new policy.

CLASSIFIEDS

cont. from pg. 4

CRAFTS FAIR ON LAWN WED. and THUR. APRIL 28 and 29. Buy your Mother's Day gifts or gifts for yourself.

The Student World Trade Association will host Howard Sporran, Pasha Group, Int'l. Transportation, as guest speaker. April 27, 3:30 pm, SU B114.

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SAN FRANCISCO STATE UNIVERSITY CONTINUING EDUCATION

inside student govt.

by Bill Coniff & Jim Beaver

Can AS handle $8,000 question?

You have $8,000 to spend. What will you do? Forget the trip to Tahiti, you only have two choices: Transport 984 SF State students to Sacramento for a statewide rally on May 12, or give most of it to the California State Student Association to continue supporting its lobbying efforts for students.

This dilemma for the Associated Students legislature (No. 179, but who's counting?) will be resolved at today's meeting.

Just the facts, folks: The CSSA, which through its lobbying efforts helped keep potential student fee increases down, was promised the $6,000 by AS in June 1981. The AS legislature, unsure of CSSA's effectiveness, gave the $6,000, plus another $2,000, to an ad hoc committee so that it could recommend to the finance committee how it should be used.

The ad hoc committee recommendation: Give $7,000 to the Sacramento rally and $1,000 to CSSA.

The finance committee decision: Give $2,000 to the Sacramento rally and $6,000 to CSSA.

Hmmm. There seems to be a conflict here somewhere. Fireworks can be expected at today's meeting from ad hoc committee members and United People of Color for National Liberation, which is organizing the rally.

Two other factors: If AS doesn't give the $6,000 to CSSA, it will be the only campus of 18 in the CSSA to have reneged on its agreement. There's also a rumor that SF State President Paul Romberg would veto an AS decision to give $7,000 to the rally and $1,000 to CSSA.

Decisions, decisions, decisions . . .

★ ★ ★

The Student Union Governing Board held its best attended meeting of the semester yesterday. It was budget time, and the additional spectators, all representatives of various Student Union staffs, were anything but uninterested in the proceedings. They leaned forward attentively for any hint that their turf might be infringed upon.

Scott MacLeod of the repair and maintenance staff expressed dismay that the budget for publicity, printing and advertising for the Student Union was getting "shafted."

Administrative Representative Al Sartor quickly rejoined, "For the record, I'd like to object to the term 'shafted.' This budget was prepared in good faith and in good faith we're looking at some ways to cut it."

True to his word, Sartor then proposed cutting travel expenses in the new budget from $18,000 to "a maximum of $8,500."

The award for the most creative budget cutting goes to the cancellation of the seasonal decorations budget. The Board decided to solicit decorations from local childcare centers. Wage scales for the young employees were not discussed.

Aquarian Conspiracy aims to transform world society

By Bill Coniff

Psst. Listen. There's this conspiracy. It's all around us, and it's growing. A leaderless network made up of millions of people trying to radically change the present social structure. It's called . . . the Aquarian Conspiracy.

What sounds like a blurb pushing the latest paranoia thriller is actually a valid commentary on the activism that will lead to a healthier society, according to New Age observer Marilyn Ferguson, who spoke at SF State Tuesday.

Ferguson, author of "The Aquarian Conspiracy," became aware of the movement seven years ago when she began her newsletter, Brain/Mind Bulletin.

"This was a revolution that was happening within people one by one. It didn't have a manifesto or plan," she said. "It was a plot to make things work."

The conspiracy, she said, is pushed by individuals who have undergone deep, personal shifts in values and are working together to create "new choices, emerging options and alternatives in society."

An example of this is the grassroots peace movement, she said.

"What seems to be happening now is that it is not against something (such as the Vietnam War), it is for something," said Ferguson.

"It may be that all the effort on this campus and around the world against nuclear arms may be in vain, but what else is more worth working for?"

She sees the conspiracy for change growing at all levels, including the upper echelons of the military and business establishments.

"There is no group of people . . . where there isn't that very dream that it could all be different."

Reaganomics and the media-hyped conservative trend are points Ferguson said she is often questioned on.

As a reaction to radical change there is always a temporary backlash for a return to a past structure and more discipline, Ferguson said.

"The problem with this (conservative backlash) as a strategy is that if you're doing the wrong thing, doing more of it is not going to help anything," she said.

The Aquarian conspirators as described by Ferguson all have one thing in common. They have gone through what she calls a "transformational process," with four stages.

The process is triggered when an individual goes through a personal crisis or life change; becomes involved in social issues; or enters one of the "psycho-technologies" (EST, psychedelics, TM, etc.)

The second stage is exploration. The deep explorers, Ferguson said, relentlessly pursue one technique as if expecting "an advanced degree in cosmic consciousness." The broad explorers are different. "Like the typical American consumer, they want to get the best deal: 'How much does transformation cost?' "

This stage ends when the individual gives up the tools and teachers and realizes that "all this is a process and it doesn't have an ending."

In the third stage, the individual integrates what has been learned into his or her lifestyle and begins to wonder, "Why has no society incorporated this? What would happen? What would it be like?"

In the last stage, the individual joins the conspiracy by trying to get together with others to change the society.

People are learning that they cannot wait for change to happen at a political level, Ferguson said. "What's happening is that people are discovering they are the leaders."

"We created the situation we have over time," she said. "We can uncreate it. It's not impossible."

Solidarity forum planned

Although Lech Walsea and Solidarity have been upstaged in the daily media circus by the Middle East and the Falkland Islands, the struggle continues.

And to make sure they aren't forgotten, The Foundation For National Progress, Mother Jones Magazine, the Bay Area Solidarity Support Campaign, and American Workers and Artists for Solidarity presenting an "Evening For Solidarnosc." Solidarnosc is the Polish name for solidarity.

Such luminaries as author Kurt Vonnegut, feminist singer Holly Near, Ed Sadlowski of the U.S. Steelworkers Union and the executive editor of Mother Jones, Deirdre English, will highlight the evening of April 29, 7:30 to 11 p.m. at Everett Middle School, 450 Church St. in San Francisco.

Tickets are $5 and are available at Modern Times Bookstore, 968 Valencia St. or at the door.

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Supervisors vie for Rep. Burton's seat

Boxer: hopeful standard-bearer of Burton tradition

By Lynn Foster

When Rep. John Burton announced his retirement last month, hopeful politicians flocked to his soon-to-be congressional seat.

Now that the dust has cleared, nine people are vying for the sixth congressional district post which, after recent Democratic gerrymandering, includes Marin County, Vallejo, Daly City and parts of San Francisco.

In the first of a three-part series examining the candidates, the Phoenix looks at two Democrats leading the political pack. Both Barbara Boxer and Louise Renne have strong endorsements in Marin County and San Francisco, and both plan to spend a little more than $200,000 running against each other in the Democratic primary that ends with the June 6 election.

Marin County Supervisor Barbara Boxer stands a big chance of winning Burton's seat because Burton has endorsed her as his replacement.

An outspoken Democrat, Boxer is a former New York stockbroker who moved to the Bay Area with her husband and two children in 1965. She worked for Burton's congressional campaign in 1974 and eventually became an aide in his San Rafael headquarters before her election to the Board of Supervisors in 1976.

Her liberal philosophy and frank approach have often been compared to Burton's own political style.

"She learned her business at the knees of the Burton brothers," said one observer. "I don't think anybody would call her subdued."

Boxer said her anti-war beliefs led her into politics. In 1969 she was a leader in the successful campaign for a Marin County initiative calling for the end of the Vietnam war — the second of its kind in the country.

Today, she sees the United States' involvement in El Salvador as a "potential Vietnam" and opposes sending military aid there.

"Reagan's entire foreign policy is a failure," says the 41-year-old candidate. "It's just whoever's friends with us no matter what they do to their own people. If we're going to give aid to any country they have to observe human rights and dignity."

She wants the United States to send medical and food supplies instead of military aid to Central America.

Her political philosophies are liberal Democratic. She wants the defense budget cut, a freeze on nuclear weapons, tax incentives for alternative energy and a ban on nuclear weapons, tax incentives for alternative energy and a ban on offshore oil drilling on the California coast. She'd also like to see the country forget about nuclear power.

To "prime the pump" of the economy, Boxer wants to bring the federal budget into control by decreasing the military budget and tightening up tax loopholes — specifically those used by large corporations.

Her voting record on the Board of Supervisors is stridently feminist, environmentalist and anti-nuclear. But then, so is Marin.

Although she has not been as forceful on such issues as affordable housing in Marin, said one Marinite, "That's not a real popular issue here."

Supervisors Boxer, of Marin (above) and Renne, from San Francisco (right).

Her ideology and hard-nosed approach have won her endorsements from San Francisco supervisors Harry Britt, Nancy Walker and Carol Ruth Silver — the liberal coalition on San Francisco's board. All three see her as a more outspoken advocate of liberal causes than her closest rival, Louise Renne.

If elected, she plans to work with the existing liberal coalitions in the House and possibly form her own.

"I'm good at coalition politics," said Boxer. "I will sit down with Congressman Burton and discuss the congressional coalitions."

Renne: grit, guts and goals

By Lynn Foster

They don't look alike, but ever since Louise Renne was appointed to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors by Dianne Feinstein in 1978 she hasn't lost the label of being "Feinstein's clone."

Although Renne insists that she and Feinstein disagree often, they are both Democrats who share a keen eye for fiscal problems, strong support from many upper-and middle-class San Franciscans and the rare distinction of being liked by the police.

Winning the sixth congressional district seat might be Renne's only chance of losing the clone label.

She groans every time it's mentioned. "It's the most sexist label," she says. "There were three of us appointed by Feinstein (when she became mayor after the deaths of George Moscone and Harvey Milk), but I got the name because I was the only woman."

Renne has considered herself a feminist since her first year in Harvard law school as one of only 13 women in her class. In last month's Bay Guardian poll of community leaders, she was ranked highest on the board in her concern for women's issues, but placed a mediocre fifth in her overall performance.

However, she won first place in the recent San Francisco Examiner poll of city department heads and commissioners.

"People who know city government like department heads and commissioners know that I am able to get things done when others can't," says Renne about the descrepancy in the two polls. "The Bay Guardian and I simply have not agreed on some issues."

As chair of the finance committee, Renne has proven her ability to "get things done." Her diligence in sifting through information and her ability to weigh both sides of an issue helped her lasso a runaway city deficit without making machete slashes in social services.

She is familiar with the problems facing San Francisco. After two years heading the finance committee, dealing with difficult funding problems has "become second nature to her," says endorser Supervisor Doris Ward.

Campaigning under a Democratic anti-Reagan umbrella, Renne is against increased military spending and cuts in social programs and favors a nuclear freeze and stricter conservation measures. She says economic and social aid should be sent to El Salvador but has not decided whether the United States' military support should be discontinued.

The 45-year-old candidate began her career in the Kennedy administration as a lawyer for the Federal Communications Commission.

A moderate Democrat with strong business backing, Renne believes "you're doing a disservice to the city if you are not accessible to downtown as well as labor and everyone else."

Some say her different standings in the two newspaper polls is a reflection on her "don't rock the boat" approach as well as her willingness to listen to all sides.

If elected, she would like to work on the congressional committee on immigration because of the number of refugees that come to San Francisco. She wants to continue the federal program aiding refugees that Reagan plans to cut out completely.

support might make her more susceptible to special interest groups.

Said one liberal observer, "Both Boxer and Renne will vote right. But Renne won't be the outspoken do-er."

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FDA tests birth control cap

By Rachele Kanigel

Pills, intrauterine devices, diaphragms, condoms, foam, abstinence — current birth control methods can be uncomfortable, frustrating and even dangerous. Now another device, the cervical cap, is available, and while it may not be the perfect solution, it does provide another choice.

The cervical cap is a rubber cup held in place by suction. Smaller than the diaphragm, the cap fits directly over the cervix — the part of the uterus that extends into the vagina — and is used with a spermicide (sperm killer).

Cervical caps made out of porcelain and china as well as rubber, have been used in Europe for more than 100 years. In the late 1970s the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), which must approve all medical devices used in the United States, became aware of growing interest in the cap. Because no research had been done on it since 1953 and there were fears that the cap could cause vaginal infections or changes in the size of the cervix, the agency in 1980 classified the cap as an "investigational device."

Since January 1981, only people or clinics involved in an FDA-approved study can import the device, which is not manufactured in this country.

Several clinics in the Bay Area involved in studies are fitting women with cervical caps on an experimental basis. Different health organizations have different procedures, but all require cap users to be part of their research.

Women being fitted for caps at the Women's Needs Center in San Francisco are required to have a full gynecological exam. Then they must attend a Monday night cervical cap class and come back for follow-up checks.

"It's hard to get people to come back for the follow-up," said Meredith Cahn, cervical cap clinic coordinator at Women's Needs. "Now we are only fitting our patients rather than women who just want the cap.

"Most people love the cap. It's much better than the diaphragm for a lot of women because it's not as messy, and you don't have to take it out as often," Cahn said.

There is some controversy concerning how long the cap can be left in. The minimum time is eight hours, but while some clinicians say it should be left in a maximum of three days, others say it can stay as long as one week.

Effectiveness rates also vary. Conservative estimates rate it as 85 percent effective, while other studies say it has a 95 percent to 98 percent non-pregnancy rate.

The major problem with the cap is that it may be dislodged during intercourse. For this reason, most clinics recommend that new users supplement the cap with condoms and foam the first 10 times.

"You need a break-in time when starting any new method of birth control," said Maggie Corcoran, physician's assistant at Buena Vista Women's Services in San Francisco. "People starting the Pill or the IUD are usually required to use condoms and foam too for the first month or so."

Another problem with the cap's effectiveness is that some women have difficulty inserting and removing it, but, Corcoran said, "It's like riding a bicycle, people usually get past that with practice and training."

According to Corcoran, the basic advantages of the cap are psychological. "Since women don't have to worry about timing so much, sex can be more spontaneous than with a diaphragm."

Sonia Soo Hoo, clinic administrator of Everywoman's Clinic in Pleasant Hill, said interest in the cap grew out of the increasing concern about women's health.

"Many people are becoming more wary of the Pill and the IUD. Women are beginning to say, 'Hey, we don't want to fool around with our bodies,'" she said.

A major drawback to the cap is that many women cannot use it. While cervix sizes vary a great deal, caps only come in three sizes and three brands.

Cahn said the clinic has only been able to fit one woman in five since the Women's Needs Center's study only includes one kind of cap.

Buena Vista Women's Services offers all three kinds of caps. Corcoran said, "Ten percent to 15 percent of our potential cap users are screened out, usually because the cervix is too small or the woman's fingers are to short to reach all the way back."

Lenore Levy has used a cap for nearly a year and loves it. "I still have a little trouble putting it in and taking it out. I find it is more trouble than the diaphragm, but I think it is worth it," she said.

Lesley Tick has also had her cap for a year. "I think it's great. It's as safe as a diaphragm, it's just as effective, but it's a million times more convenient because you only have to play with it once a week. I would recommend it to everyone."

Corcoran said most of her patients are thrilled with the cap and she's seen very few problems with irritation.

"I wouldn't say this is the end-all or be-all in birth control. It's not a perfect method. But the majority of people I've fitted have a positive response."

Caps cost $10-$15.

For more information, contact one of these clinics:

Everywoman's Clinic in Pleasant Hill. 825-7900.

Feminist Women's Health Center in Oakland. 444-5676.

Women's Needs Center in San Francisco. 221-7371.

Buena Vista Women's Services in San Francisco. 771-4040.

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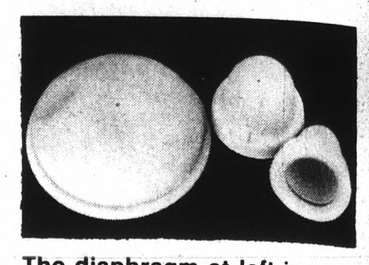

The diaphragm at left is much larger than the cervical caps shown at right.

Grievance

Continued from page 1

Eskildsen described her work as "scholarly and impressive."

"If we hadn't know him (Colvin) and had judged him solely on his application file, he wouldn't have received as much consideration," said Roy Burwen, psychology professor and IO acting coordinator. "His file had an almost casual aspect to it."

Burwen described the file as "not meaty" because Colvin had not built up recommendations and because he lacked strong academic qualifications.

Colvin was still in the running, though, when the IO committee narrowed the original 23 applications down to seven, which were ranked, for the HRT committee to study. Colvin was sixth.

Helen Stewart, grievance office representative, pointed out that one of these seven was a woman who was later rejected.

Berry became a candidate after the application deadline was extended because ads about the opening were not printed on time in some journals. Berry and a man, former SF State psychology lecturer Terry Mitchell, were the finalists for the position.

Concerning Colvin's claims, Stewart said, "This is not an affirmative action case. This is not an equally-qualified case. The Psychology Department's position is that Colvin was not hired for a full-time tenure position based on the quality of the other candidates and the needs of the department — not based on age or sex bias.

Colvin and Lynd will continue to argue otherwise when the hearing resumes tomorrow morning with the calling of more witnesses, including Insel.

Politics

Continued from page 2

seat in the California Assembly.

A former student of Geisler's, Campbell sees a great improvement in SF State since the late '50s. "It's much better now," he said. "Dr. Geisler is a rare individual to take the time and energy to come up to the capital with his students."

"I respect the students and have confidence in them," said Geisler. "The real learning takes place in the organizing of the trip. And the students do everything. I only step in if there is a major problem."

Most members of the symposium are politcal science students enrolled in Geisler's PLSI 474, Exploring California Politics. A one unit course, PLSI 474 is usually taken in conjunction with PLSI 473, Politics in California.

In addition to an understanding of the legislative process, the symposium gives students a chance to make informal contacts. Some legislators offered suggestions on getting internships and on employment opportunities in government.

"The symposium is a great tool for gaining skills in organizing, fund-raising and learning how to approach people. It also gives students a chance to see if they want to run for public office or where they might fit into the political process," said Sullivan.

"We've gone past the Capitol dome and the stars and stripes. We really got in there," said Kelly Hayden, a symposium member. "The symposium has brought politics down to a level we can relate to. It's no longer untouchable."

Most members agree that to bring about political change and to have input into the system, one must truly understand the political process.

"It's easy to blow up a bridge," said Geisler, "but hard as hell to build one. These students are builders. I think a good part of the group will make significant contributions in the future."

Ground Zero

Continued from page 1

Carroll went on to attack research laboratories such as Lawrence Livermore that he said try to dictate defense activities by peddling their newest devices to the Defense Department, which buys ideas because they are already developed.

Carroll is currently working with the Center for Defense Information, an organization which studies current defense proposals and reports on them to Congress.

"The idea of a freeze hinges on the ability to enforce it, which would require on-sight inspection of the Soviet facilities," Vantine said. "They have always refused us access on this point and they don't show signs of changing."

Carroll said he had a copy of an agreement the Soviets signed under the auspices of the United Nations agreeing in principle to a comprehensive test ban, including on-sight inspection. The United States, however, never went back to negotiate the details of the agreement, he said.

"The nuclear freeze doesn't say we should freeze all the weapons; it says we should negotiate with the Soviets to do these things. It is a logical step — the first logical step. We will accomplish our goals and get down to the difficult negotiation that in the long run will help us to achieve our goals."

Film

Continued from page 6

in this film," said Paknahal.

"They will see and understand the need for democratic government where leaders are elected," he said. "A government that is separated from religion; one making available employment for all the people."

Paknahal sees Khomeini's regime as worse than the Shah's. "His government closed down the universities since June 1980 under the pretext of a cultural revolution, he said. This violent assault on the institutions resulted in thousands of students wounded, hundreds arrested, and more than 50 students killed. Iranians could no longer demonstrate nor print opposition newspapers."

"Iranians want to stop mass executions," said Paknahal. "We need national support — today, in Iran, a country of 38 million people, there is not one institution of higher education. An army of 200,000 students and 50,000 high school graduates has only added to the four million workers who are unemployed."

Donations to "Iran: A Revolution Yet To Come" can be made to Docu-Film, P.O. Box 11146, Oakland 94611.

Lecturer

Continued from page 1

swearing during basketball games and truancy and has even jailed girls for hanging around with "bad boys," Soler said.

On March 28, 1978, Soler said, a 16-year-old boy committed suicide in the jail by hanging himself with a towel. He had been placed in the jail for a probation violation although his mother had warned the court that her son was severely depressed.

Soler said Burwell has three years left in his term as a county judge and that he still enjoys the support of a number of school district officials because his tough policy has reduced the truancy rate.

"Fewer kids skipped schools as a result of his policy of putting children in jail," Soler said. "But you could also reduce the truancy rate by cutting off their thumbs."

He said that scribbled on the walls of one of the cells where children are kept in the Lawrence jail are the words, "Jesus help me, they are killing me here."

Soler said a ruling in his client's favor would send a message to juvenile judges around the country that practices like putting children in adult jails are clear violations of children's rights and the law.

Romberg

Continued from page 2

people will be present. "The only reason she does this," he said, "is that if I have to be briefed on something or have information available, we can prepare for it. Then we won't waste the individual's time by saying 'we don't have that information right now, I have to go look it up.' "

After he announced he would stick to his policy, Romberg said, a young blonde woman asked if he would agree to a panel discussion similar to those held with the U.S. president.

"I turned to her, pointed my finger and said, 'now that's a possibility,' " Romberg said.

Garza said he told Romberg he would call his secretary to schedule a meeting. Romberg said the next time he heard about the meeting was on the front page of the Phoenix.

"With this, I decided if this is the kind of ballgame we're running here I'll go back to my original policy. And that is the policy I'm going to follow."

Armando Denys, a UPCNL member, contends Romberg agreed to a meeting. "He said he'd meet publicly if it wasn't a shouting match," he said. "The way I see it he blatantly lied. He agreed to it on his conditions and then all of a sudden he calls us liars."

"I feel like I've been cheated," said Garza. "How can someone think he's honest when he says 'you deceived us so now we'll back down on our decision and deceive you and then we'll start all over.' I'm disappointed in him. I thought we were getting somewhere. Now I find out we weren't."

"I am insulted that Romberg would call us liars," Denys said. "We went up there with good intentions to bridge the communication gap — which I thought we'd accomplished — then he turns around and calls us liars, which only widens the gap."

"I have not been dishonest with anyone ever," Romberg said, "and I think your faculty will tell you the same. I want all the students on this campus to know that it is not I who wants to break down the communications process. I believe in honesty."

Yamada said he thinks Romberg should realize his position.

"We are the people he has elected to serve," he said. "He must realize his contitutency is more than eight students. He says he will be happy to meet with any 'eight leaders.' We are all leaders and we all have the right to meet with him.

"He says we deceived him, but he is deceiving himself if he thinks he can meet with 24,000 students eight at a time."

Library staff remembers Ford

Leon S. Ford, a storekeeper in the J. Paul Leonard library, was found hanged in a library basement storeroom last week. His death was an apparent suicide.

Ford, 44, was portrayed by friends as intellectual, enthusiastic, warm and witty.

English professor Eric Solomon, acting director of the library, two years ago, came to know Ford as a friend.

"Leon was kind, able, effective and always laughing," Solomon said. "He was an intellectual — someone who cared about ideas and books."

Ford was a candidate for an M.A. in history at SF State. Since 1973 he held various jobs on campus, including mail room worker, library guard and, eventually, storekeeper.

Lt. Richard Van Slyke of SF State's Department of Public Safety said the investigation into Ford's death has been concluded and no foul play is suspected.

"It's an open-and-shut case," he said. "He didn't show any signs of despondency, but he had problems and kept them to himself."

"He was a helluva man," said a close co-worker. "He was a renaissance man, always helping and sharing his knowledge — if you asked for it. He would bend over backwards for you."

Ford was the person who put the "Quote of The Day" on a small bulletin board in the library each morning.

Ford is survived by his wife, mother and sister.

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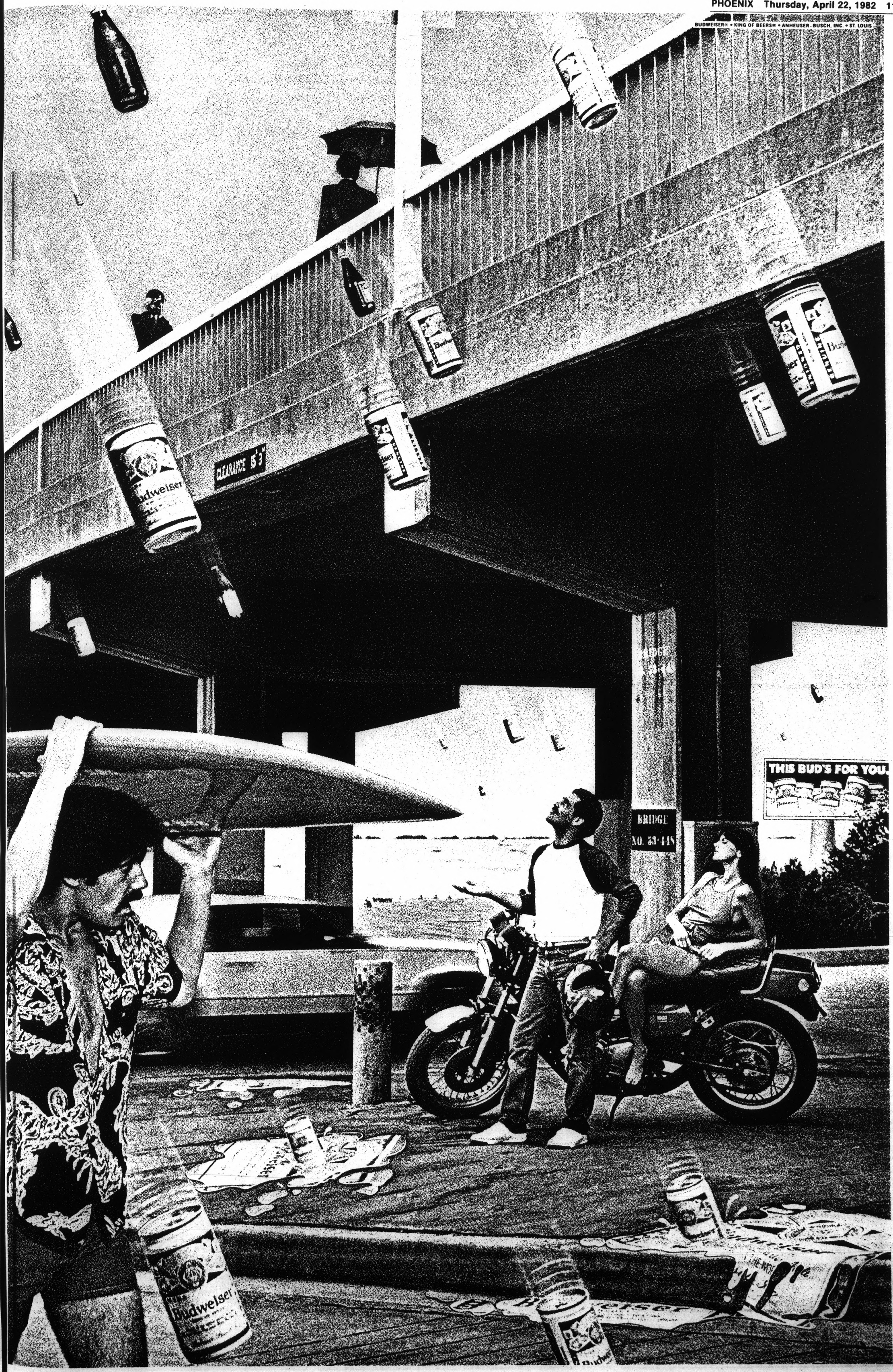
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Arts

'Carmen' kicks off

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

As sure as the San Francisco Opera season ended last year with Kurt Adler's "Carmen," this year's opera season in San Francisco begins tomorrow night at SF State with Blanche Thebom's version.

"Carmen Cabaret," in its West Coast premiere, has been in production for nearly seven weeks.

The first dress rehearsal was mostly stop and go, due to the needs of the technical crew.

There was scenic designer Eric Sinkkonen's crew. First, a crew member would set a table on the stage. Another crew member would bring out a couple of chairs and sit them at the other end of the stage.

With Carmen sitting on the table, and her two gypsy girlfriends sitting in the chairs, the men (smugglers) standing behind the chairs, the cast members did Bizet proud.

The quintet (No. 14) is a fast and furious song — and it was handled by Mimi Ravetti (Carmen), Micheline Steacy (Frasquita), and Deborah Moviera (Mercedes), and Patrick Gallegher and Sean Sharp as the smugglers, this production began to take a shape that makes for grand opera.

Rehearsals are funny things to behold. Never having seen a college or university attempt to produce any version of "Carmen," I was at first apprehensive.

Could university students handle Bizet's French well-enough to make me forget the Theresa Berganza Carmen from last fall?

Could Blanche Thebom, an instructor at SF State, adapt Bizet?

Upon seeing that 20-year-old Matthew A. Lord was to sing Don Jose, I asked myself, 'How can this cute, little blonde youth from Hayward master the demands of a role the highest paid tenors in the world put-off because its vocal demands are so great?'

Watching the run-through of the gypsy dancing — choreographed by Helen Martiniz with Rosa Montoya as Flamenco consultant — I wondered if it was a dance at all.

Martinez says the hardest thing to do is to implement a culture.

"There are more considerations to choreographing for an opera," she said. "Is it ballet, plain and simple, or is it dress work for the scene designer?"

By Saturday afternoon, when most of the aspects were falling nicely into place, the dancers, Ramona Rhone, Vivien Freedman, Jackie Harvey and the rest, looked like troubadors, all costumed and stamping their feet. Carmen sang away to their beats.

Thebom knows what she is doing. After some serious questions on Thursday night, and even earlier fear that Bizet was beyond the horizon, she showed the real thing — "Carmen" — off to very good effect on Saturday afternoon.

Hers is a two-act adaptation, running two hours. It is her translation, and the English she has chosen not only makes the story clear, it enhances the musicality of the score.

A real test for any attempt to put on "Carmen," is how the big arias (solos) are carried off. Ravetti, who looked perplexed on Thursday, went straight to her marks on Saturday, and succeeded in seducing not only Don Jose, but me as well.

Don Jose? Well, this is not Placido Domingo, for sure. But it is the Don Jose of a young singer who has a real sense of how true-of-heart the hero really is.

Lord sings Don Jose's love for Carmen with the conviction only a youth could bring. It is not a darkly mature version of the soldier, but it works!

His is an all-American tenor, and when it hits the higher notes, his English words ring with conviction.

Thebom's decision to keep all the action in one place is not only a sound economic move at the college level but dramatically, it keeps the action centered in Lilias Pastia's little cabaret. The viewer gets the feeling for ensemble that a good "Carmen" production requires.

John Martin as the cabaret owner, Pastia, goes for the broadest, and most sincere version of the role possible. He does not act; he leers at Michaela. Michaela, played by Fran Burgess, was really in love with Don Jose.

Then there was the bull fighter Escamillo. Carmen falls in love with Escamillo, after making Don Jose fall in love with her.

This is an interesting triangle. Bull fighters are known to be deadly. Carmen starts the show off with a fight that gets her arrested by Don Jose. So we know she will fight.

Don Jose is a soldier. His army here consists of 12 members of the San Francisco Boys Chorus under Peggy Dreer's charge.

Joseph Crnko, conductor and music director, assures me that all the music is Bizet's. But in English, with prize-winning baritone Dan Kline as Escamillo, and all the other young talent on stage, I was surprised.

If you haven't seen an opera, then "Carmen Cabaret," is decidedly the place to start. Even though Bizet's "Carmen" flopped on its opening night in 1875 with the Paris Opera, it has gone on to become the second most performed opera of al time.

Only "Aida" has been performed more often. So, given that "Carmen" is here, and is much more fun to hum along with, it's a beginner's opera.

"Carmen Cabaret" opens tomorrow night at 8 p.m. and will be repeated Saturday at the same time.

Next weekend, May 1, at 8 p.m. it will return to McKenna Theater, and close on Sunday, May 2, with a 2 p.m. matinee.

Love-smitten Don Jose (Matthew Lord) falls under the spell of Carmen (Mimi Ravetti) as she sings "La Seguindilla" in "Carmen Cabaret."

Asian raps racism in 'Yellow Fever'

By Danny Jong

If your tummy is begging for a trip to the sushi bars, but your pocketbook says no, then do the next best thing.

"Yellow Fever," the Asian American Theater Workshop's latest production, combines laughter with underlying themes of racism and the value conflicts facing minorities.

The story takes place in Vancouver, where we meet Sam Shikaze (A.M. Lai), a private eye a la Bogart, who cares more about the health and well-being of the Japanese community than making money.

Shikaze, whose countenance is every bit as rugged as his personality, is hired to find the local Cherry Blossom Queen, who has disappeared without a trace.

In the course of his investigation, Shikaze meets up with an old friend and competitor, police Capt. Kenji Kadota who heads a team of cops also looking for the queen.

What follows is a blending of more characters, namely Nancy Wing (June Mesina), a hot-shot reporter for a local newspaper, and Chuck Chan (Dennis Dun), a lawyer pal of Shikaze who's usually running off to court to handle a big divorce case, as Chan puts it, "a date with half a million bucks."

Sitting in the modest stage set at the Asian American Theater, Rick Shiomi, the author of "Yellow Fever," talked about the themes and motives behind his work.

on stage

"Yellow Fever" is Shiomi's first play. But the novelty does not inhibit his ability. Instead, he has wrought a stirring portrait of some of the most difficult dilemmas Japanese and other minorities face today: heritage vs. mainstream westernism; big money vs. community service; comfort of wealth vs. contentment in simplicity; and fame vs. obscurity.

In contrasting the relative poverty of Shikaza to his younger, more mobile friends, Shiomi, 34, was not looking to glorify Simple Sam.

"Sam is not an ideal," said Shiomi. "What I seek most of all for Sam is understanding — that the people who see that kind of character (Sam) working in the community evaluate him by the worth of what he's doing and not by houses and cars."

While reaching for understanding for people like Sam, Shiomi also took up the issue of racism. The title "Yellow Fever" lends insight into the overall attitude of the play; that encompasses an extreme perspective that Asians are a disease needing to be eliminated.

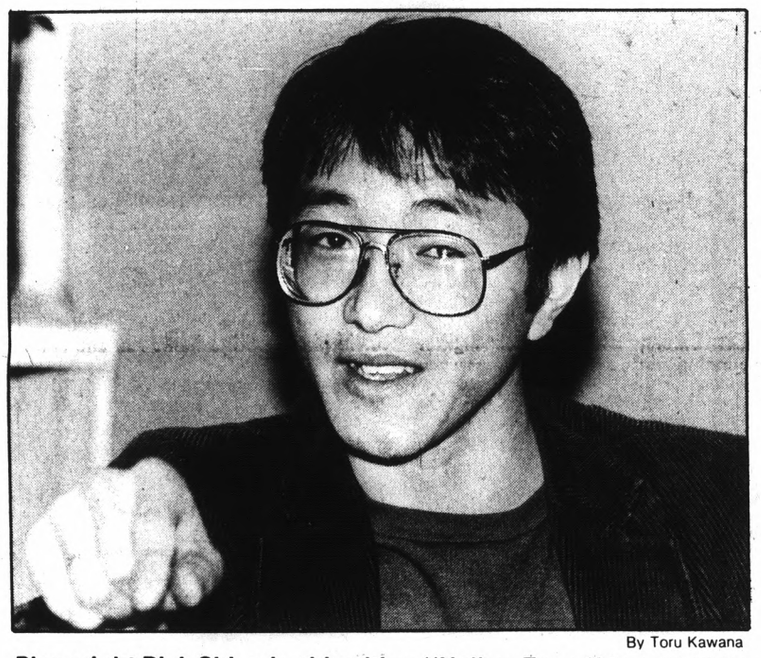
In defining racism, Shiomi talked more about the subtle forms of its expression than its blatant manifestations.

He pointed out that Asian portrayals in the media are misleading. "You only have to read the newspaper to know that that level of racism exists. In some ways, I'm more interested in other levels of racism, the kind that affects college students."

Shiomi cited examples in which Canadian filmmakers came under fire from the Chinese community for the content and portrayal of Chinese in a couple of documentaries. He said when the community banded together to refute the facts in writing, the filmmakers eventually recanted and apologized to the community.

Even though racism is a significant ingredient in "Yellow Fever," it is funny and endearing. "Yellow Fever" balances itself in a subtle and delicate way, right up to the end; the play keeps from slipping into heavy-handed racism.

"Yellow Fever" will run at the Asian American Theater, 4344 California St., Thursdays through Saturdays until May 2. For more information call 752-8324.



By Toru Kawana

Playwright Rick Shiomi said writing "Yellow Fever" brought him closer to the Japanese community.

A Coward-ly review

By Bill Coniff

"Simply smashing. What was the name of it again, dearest?"

"Design for Living," darling, a 1933 play by that urbane master of English wit, Noel Coward. The Theatre Rhinoceros (2926 16th St.) has done a tip-top production of this one," she said.

"I rather liked the story. What was it about again?" he queried.

"Oh, old thing, you've forgotten already? It's a romantic triangle between two friends, Leo and Otto, and their mutual object of affection, Gilda. She first falls for Otto, then Leo, then Otto. Then she leaves, and . . . It does seem most complicated, doesn't it?

"Really, it's not the no-longer-risque plot but the occasionally witty dialogue and stylish performances that carry the show," she said.

"Those performances are rather good for the most part, aren't they, muffin?" he asked.

"Yes, dumpling, although the scene-stealer is Gerald Duff in his splendid performance as Leo.

"Maggi Sutherland as Gilda is also very good in the way she spouts Coward's wry commentaries on everything from relationships to opera."

"Thomas-Mark (Otto) is the weakest side of the triangle. He does not quite capture the outrageously campy spirit of the play, but the rest of the cast carries on rather well," she pontificated.

"What else did you enjoy about the show, old peg of my heart?" he inquired.

"Well, old pain of my neck, the direction by J. Kevin Hanlon keeps things moving at a fine clip, while the sets and costumes reach new levels of Art Deco kitsch. All in execrably bad taste and just right," she opined.

"It might be a rather good idea to invite some of our friends to see the show after tea, don't you agree, sweetness?" he mused.

"The cogs in your darling little head are finally moving, dear. If our friends accept, we'll call Theatre Rhinoceros at 861-5079 for times and tickets before the show closes on May 8."

Oral art lives on ...

By Joseph Ackerman

The oral tradition, previously thought to be a long-dead and distant relative of modern art, has found new life in the works of David Antin. Antin, a self-proclaimed oral poet and author of "Meditations" and "Talking at the Boundaries," spoke briefly but pointedly Friday at the Barbary Coast.

Antin's works — he calls them "talk pieces" — usually concern art and are art in themselves. He weaves his words in an improvisational fashion, telling his story, making occasional involved puns and most of all, making his point.

Friday's performance concerned art, the nature of Antin's art in particular and what he calls "holding the line" — the absurdity of imposing a semblance of order on chaos and bullheadedly insisting that particular order is the only way.

Although he has written, he says writing is a problem for him, and he prefers to speak.

And talk he did, displaying more character than he seems to want to admit. He began with poetry and its non-existence in the eyes of the New York Review of Books. Because the Review ignores poets, he said they have no responsibility to the reigning literary establishment.

Likening poetry's attack on the New York Review of Books to Hannibal's march on Rome, he claimed that poetry is barbarous and has the responsibility for subverting the order the literary establishment imposes on the chaos of art. Having set its rules, the "empire's" first priority becomes the maintenance of the system, or holding the line, he said.

Challenging the boundaries of accepted forms is a tough job, but if Antin continues his work and continues to do it well, he may inspire others to take similar steps. There may yet be hope for modern art.

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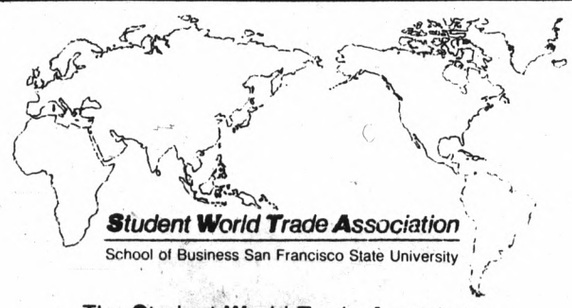

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Sports

Gator awaits draft

NFL ready to call on Sutton

By Dennis Wyss

Never again will Alexander Graham Bell mean so much to Donnie Sutton, SF State's star defensive back.

Next Tuesday and Wednesday is the annual National Football League draft, and Sutton, the man who head football coach Vic Rowen has called "the best all-around player we've ever had" will be focusing all his attention on his telephone.

He'll be waiting for a phone call, a call that is sure to come, a call from one of the 28 teams in professional football that will inform him he has been selected to try out with the world's best.

"We think he'll go in the middle rounds," said Rowen. "Every team in the league has been here to take a look at him."

Bring 'em on: Donnie Sutton is ready. "I need to play some more football," he says.

Rowen listed Detroit, San Diego, Tampa Bay and Seattle as teams that have shown the most interest in Sutton.

Representatives for the 49ers and Raiders refused to divulge any scouting information other than that they had looked at Sutton. Sutton says he just wants to play in the pros and isn't particular about the team.

The quiet, pleasant recreation and leisure studies major has spent the last four seasons causing extreme discomfort to opposing Far Western Conference quarterbacks, intercepting 25 passes and, according to Rowen, "getting his hands on at least 25 more."

In the process, Sutton has garnered All-Conference honors each season of his career at State, as well as setting school records in interceptions and tackles.

The pros are the next logical step for Sutton, a native of Bakersfield who started playing football with his older brothers when he was five.

Pop Warner football followed, and by the time he graduated from high school, Sutton was starting both ways, at running back and defensive back, and was all-everything in his school's conference.

In his first season at SF State, the slim but muscular free safety served notice of his presence by pilfering 10 passes in eight games. In one game against Humboldt State, he intercepted an amazing four passes.

No one was safe from Sutton's pick-off artistry, including quarterbacks Neil Lomax of Portland State and Mike Moroski of UC Davis.

Both are now in the pros, Lomax with the St. Louis Cardinals and Moroski with the Atlanta Falcons.

In the NFL, where recent rule changes in favor of receivers have encouraged wide-open passing offenses, defensive backs are thought by many to be the finest all-around athletes on the field.

They are lightning-quick dancers in a high-impact aerial ballet that pits them against sprinting, gazelle-like wide receivers, big, fast, bruising tight ends and powerful running backs.

Being a defensive back in professional football means not letting a blazing-fast wide receiver get past you, and then having to outjump him to intercept or bat the ball away.

It also means seeing a big fullback coming around your end of the field on a sweep, two massive pulling guards out in front of him, and knowing that you're the only one between them and the goal line.

The bone-crunching aspects of such a highly physical vocation don't enter into the picture as far as Sutton is concerned.

"I play football hard — I can't play any other way. I've never been injured, so if I did get hurt, I could come back real fast," he said.

According to Rowen, Sutton's main assets are his vertical jumping ability, quick feet and his intelligence and instinct in reading what is unfolding on the field while on the run.

"He's a tough guy for his size," says Rowen.

Sutton's drawback is lack of speed. He runs a 4.65 in the 40-yard dash, the distance professional scouts use to gauge player speed.

"The pros would say he's a step slow," Rowen said.

Tony Danieli's, one of many scouting services used by the pros, rated Sutton 19th on a list of 34 defensive backs. Along with his height and weight — 5 feet 11 inches and 179 pounds — is the comment "small."

"Defensive backs don't have to be big, they have to be quick," says Frank Duncan, and he should know.

Formerly a teammate of Sutton's at SF State, Duncan now plays in the defensive backfield of the San Diego Chargers.

Duncan points out that in pro ball, there's a big difference between "speed" and "quickness."

"Field speed doesn't always show in the 40-yard dash."

"Ability" is the word Duncan, who works out with Sutton during the off-season, constantly uses when talking about his former teammate's chances in the pros.

"Donnie has the ability to play: his jumping ability, his ability to cover a receiver and react, it all adds up.

"Donnie can play," Duncan says flatly.

Discussion of his size and speed doesn't faze Sutton. He's quietly confident of his abilities and points to defensive backs already in the NFL, such as Dennis Thurman of the Dallas Cowboys, as players his size who have made their mark in the NFL.

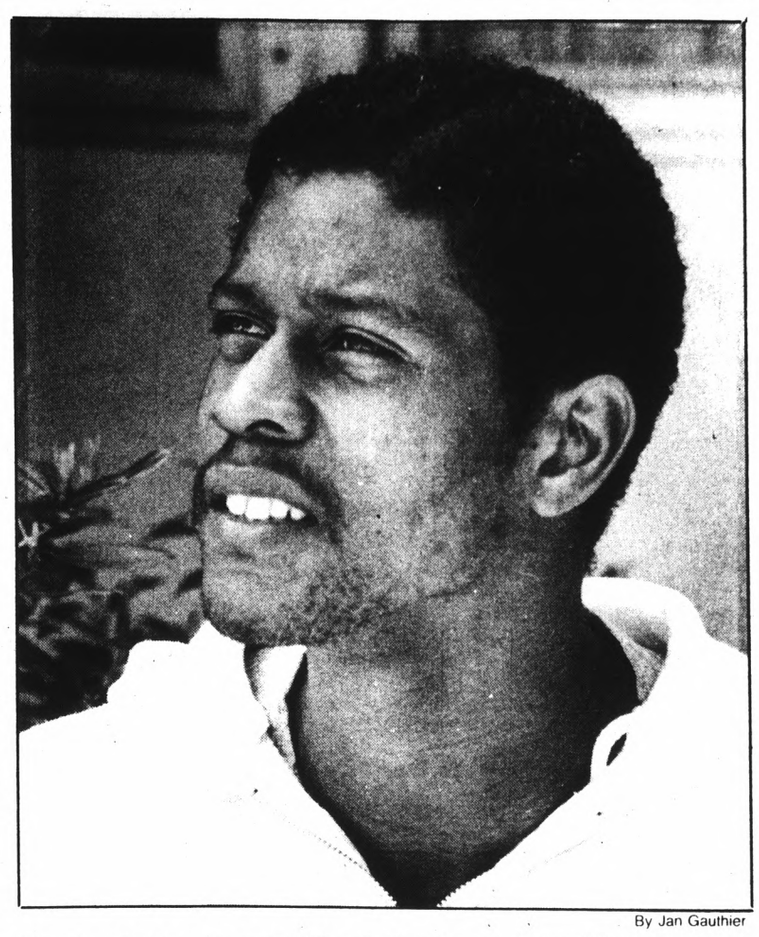
"If they can play, I can play," said Sutton. "There aren't very many other senior defensive backs this year with records like mine.

"I love football, and I've always wanted to play professionally."

Sutton is vague when asked what he'll do if he doesn't make a pro club, because not making the club that drafts him isn't currently in his realm of possibilities.

He mentions football clinics for kids, or starting his own business, but he's not too specific on a career other than challenging NFL quarterbacks and receivers to try and get one by him.

Donnie Sutton just smiles confidently. "I'm gonna make it. When in doubt, get out."



By Jan Gauthier

Donnie Sutton, a probable choice in next week's NFL draft.

Sail on, SF State sailors

By Toru Kawana

By Kendall Woodward

Besides the usual rental boats, wind surfers and hang gliders puttering around sunny Lake Merced last weekend, 23 sail boats raced around buoys in the annual SF State Intercollegiate Sailing Club Regatta.

Andrew Minkowitz got SF State off to a good start when he steered the SFSU-1 Flying Junior to a first-place finish in Sunday's opening race.

Thirteen races later, six skippered by Minkowitz and seven by second crew skipper Skip McAllister, the Flying Junior rested in fourth place.

The University of Washington placed first, Stanford came in on Washington's rudder and UC Berkeley placed third in the competition.

SF State competes in the northern region of the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association (PCIYRA), the governing authority for intercollegiate racing on the West Coast.

"There was no slack in the SF State sailing teams this weekend," said Peter Lane, co-commodore of SF State's second boat. "I think our team as a whole is much more competent and organized then ever before. We have the best regattas in the region."

According to many people who have sailed on Lake Merced, it is one of the trickiest places to sail in Northern California.

"In Hawaii the wind shifts are real subtle. Here they are a lot quicker," said Steve Smuck, a senior at the University of Hawaii.

Lake Merced's rental boats ran through the course all day. Jim Robinson, last year's SF State coach and this year's regatta organizer said the boats were considered moving obstacles.

"The races were good, clean and competitive," said SF State's team manager Rob Bremner. "Stanford had two women who worked really well together."

"They were better than most of the men," said co-commodore Lane.

SF State's women sailors will be competing in an all-women regatta at Berkeley's South Basin Saturday and Sunday starting at 10 a.m.

Baseball team reaches top

By Steve Harmon

As merciless Gator hitters continue to pound opposing pitchers to an embarrassing glut of despair, all eyes focus on the Gator pitching staff for guidance through the final 11-game stretch.

"The hitters have gotten us runs all year, so we pitchers have to hold our end of the bargain," said Butch Baccala, who earned his ninth win against no Far Western Conference losses in Tuesday's 15-3 hammering of Chico State.

By improving their FWC mark to 17-7, the Gators moved into sole possession of first place for the first time this season, after UC Davis (15-7-1) lost 5-2 to the Stanislaus State Warriors.

The Gators, who had their highest one-inning scoring output this year when they exploded for a nine-run fourth, were led by several players Tuesday:

- Mickey Ventura, who had a grand slam and a single.
- Gary Kossick, whose four hits drove in three runs to set a Gator season record for runs-batted-in (56).
- Jeff Pettigrew, who continued his torrid hitting with a home run and two singles.
- Tom Sheck, who scored three runs after going three for five with a double, two singles and a walk.

"There isn't a pitcher in the conference who can shut us down," concluded right fielder Ventura. "I can't see us losing many more games this year. For us to take the conference our pitchers gotta hold out, and they've been great recently."

Ventura was alluding to the complete-game performance by Baccala (on only three days' rest) and a 10-inning stint turned in Monday by previously inconsistent Bill Scudder.

SF State still must confront UC Davis three more times. But before then, the Gators must wrangle with Cal-State Hayward for a three-game set beginning tomorrow at Hayward at 2:30 p.m. They return to Maloney Field Saturday for a noon double-header. For the Pioneers, the series could not have come at a worse time, according to Gator assistant Coach John Goelz.

"Our pitching is starting to peak," said Goelz. "Five guys are pitching well now. I'm more confident since Bill Ryan and Mike Armstrong did so great last weekend, and I'm relieved to see Scudder pitch so well.

"If we sweep Hayward, the league is in our hands," he said.

SPORTSWEEK

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1982	
Women's Tennis vs. Santa Clara — HERE	3 p.m.
FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1982	
Baseball at Cal-State Hayward	2:30 p.m.
Men's Tennis at Sacramento State	2:30 p.m.
Men's Track vs. Sacramento State and Sonoma State (Sacramento)	3 p.m.
Softball at Fresno State (2)	1:30 p.m.
SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1982	
Baseball at Cal-State Hayward (2)	noon
Women's Soccer at Sonoma State	1 p.m.
Men's Tennis vs. U.S. Air Force Academy — HERE	10 a.m.
Women's Tennis vs. Nevada-Reno — HERE	noon
Women's Track vs. Humboldt State and Sacramento State — HERE	11 a.m.
SUNDAY, APRIL 25, 1982	
Softball, Phoenix vs. Gater at Gatorville	11 a.m.
MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1982	
Women's Tennis vs. Cal-State L.A. — HERE	3 p.m.
Softball at St. Mary's	2 p.m.
TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1982	
Baseball at Sacramento State	2:30 p.m.
Women's Tennis at Sonoma State	2:30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1982	
Softball at San Jose State (2)	TBA

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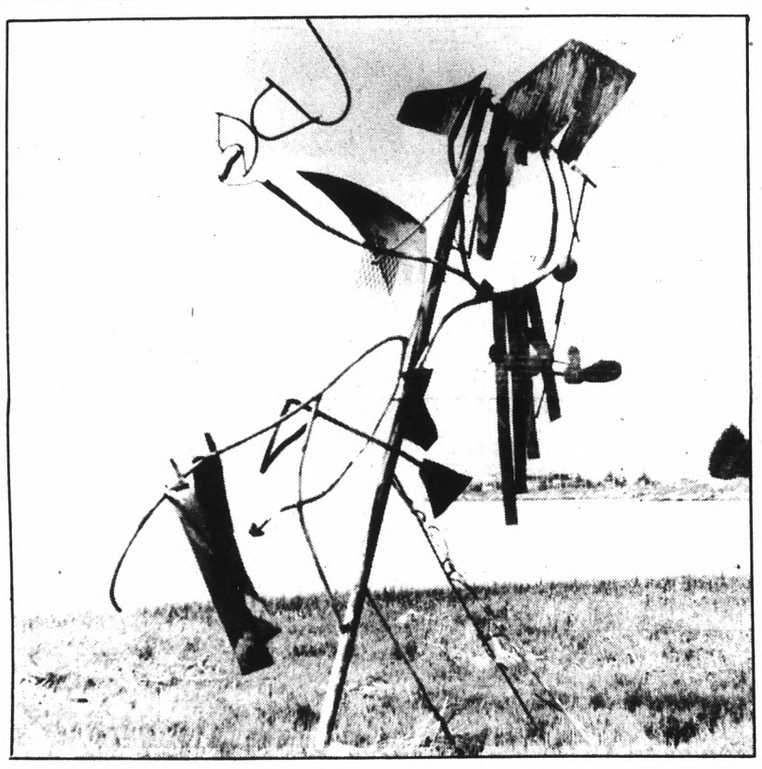

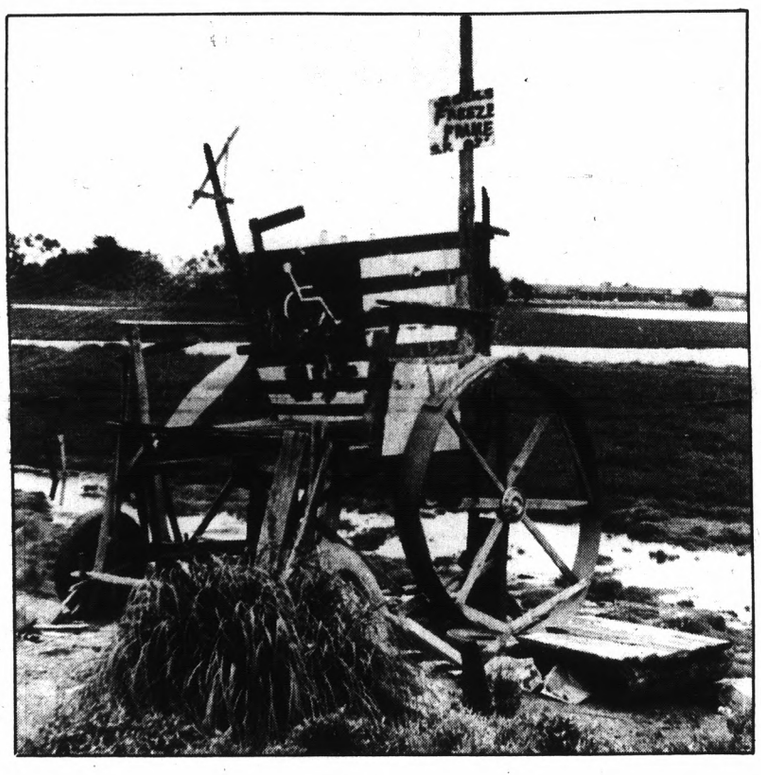

Unsigned art springs from the mud flats

They created their art and left them to share residence with other roughly hewn pieces scattered along the marshy land. The place is the Emeryville mud flats, and most of the artists are a mystery.

The mud flats on Interstate 80 near the bay have become a popular place where artists, sculptors and everyday people express themselves by constructing art out of scraps of wood, metal, aluminum and whatever else might be on hand.

According to J. Fritz Lanham's article in the January 1980 issue of Smithsonian magazine, people have been building sculptures at the mud flats for 20 years. The land bordered on an amusement park at the turn of the century, but the park was torn down in the early 1920s to clear the way for developing industry. When the freeway was built in the 1950s, only a strip of land about 1 mile long and 100 yards wide remained.

Lanham says that the first mudflat sculpture was built by a student from the California College of Arts and Crafts in Oakland after he was inspired by a sculpture he had seen at Bay Farm Island. The student, for some unknown reason, chose the mud flats as the site to build his structure. The idea caught on, and today as many as 100 sculptures adorn this strip of land.

Douglas Kiester, a well-known Emeryville photographer, has been photographing the mud flats for years and worked with Lanham on the article, providing colorful photographs of some of the more popular and infamous structures. Kiester believes the builders can be classified into three categories.

"First is the group that goes out, a sculpture class or other organized group of people. Then there's the regular old bozo who puts something together. Sometimes it's crude, sometimes it's wonderful. It all depends on the inspiration and materials at hand. Last of all is the artist who goes there with some preconceived notion of what he wants to build," said Kiester.

The area is a natural catch basin, with old tires, driftwood, bottles and cans washing on the shore daily. Builders often use this supply of materials to put together their art work. But in recent years some artists have started bringing materials or actually constructing a sculpture elsewhere and then erecting it at the mud flats.

"In the last couple of years, people have started bringing things in. I still think the best sculptures are those that are conceived and constructed there — with the natural materials," said Rick Reynolds, who spent a year and a half making a film about the mud flats.

Reynolds has constructed various sculptures, among them a large gazebo made of driftwood. Reynolds said his interest in the mud flats began when he was 5 years old.

"I remember driving by and there was this heavy smell. Later I traveled, and when I came back I saw all this artwork. You see it, and you wonder who built it. That's when I became interested in doing a film about it and realized it was the same place I had smelled when I was 5," said Reynolds.

Reynolds worked on the film from 1978 to 1979. Since the art is generally anonymous, — no one signs his or her work or leaves tangible evidence of who might have built it — Reynolds spent a lot of time just observing, trying to catch artists in action.

With a grant from the California Arts Council, Reynolds was able to finish his film and distribute it himself. The entire film can be seen at the Oakland library, and a shorter version is at the San Francisco library.

In spring it becomes evident how the mud flats obtained their name. Pools of water, often a foot deep, lie everywhere. The driftwood is soggy and the nails rusty. Consequently, few people venture to the mud flats from November to late June. During this period, the structures that remain standing look weather-beaten and tired — fallen prey to the rains and winds of a Northern California winter.

"Late summer, early fall — that's when most people go out and build something. Some projects only last a week or two, some last a year or more. At this time not too many people build, so there aren't as many sculptures," said Kiester.

The longevity of a structure depends on various conditions: the capabilities of the builder, the quality of the materials and the wrath of Mother Nature. In some ways building a structure at the mud flats is like building a sand castle; the joy of creation juxtaposes the knowledge that in time it will wash away. But sculptures face another hazard: Builders tend to "borrow" materials from other artists' work.

"You build something and then someone takes it apart to build their own structure," said Eric Buschman, an art major from Sacramento State, who ventures to Emeryville to build at least once a year.

"Sometimes it will piss you off to see that someone's demolished your work or added something to it. But who knows, you could meet them later and have them wind up being your best friend," said Buschman.

Mud flat art is as varied as its builders. Some structures are purely for fun, depicting birds or other animals, which are popular themes. Others are political, asking for "No Nukes," while still others advertise popular bands.

The future of the mud flats is unclear. They may soon become part of a state park because of a state bond issue which passed recently, according to Joe Closc, administrative assistant to the mayor of Emeryville. Closc said certain people do not like the artists' presence because it disturbs wildlife.

Because there are no freeway off ramps or park-areas nearby, builders must walk about a half-mile to get to the mud flats. Once there, they must walk the entire length of the mud flats to arrive at the area where most of the artwork is displayed.

"With all those people going down to build, it threatens the birds," said Closc. "We're going to build an observation platform from above for birdwatching. We don't want to have easy access to the mud flats; we want to make it a little difficult to get there." Closc added that the present owner of the property, the Santa Fe Improvement Co., is not now considering relinquishing the property.

"At this point they have no intention of selling," said Leslie Fong, Emeryville city planner. "From the owner's viewpoint it's advantageous to allow the public to use the land for recreation and open space."

The mud flats are a free area, where people can create large-scale works in wide open spaces, providing a unique experience for the casual observer or the casual artist. The experience can even turn into an outdoor party.

"We just get a few buddies together, buy some beer and go to the mud flats," said Buschman.

"There's a real feeling of accomplishment after spending 14 hours there, seeing the sun rise and set, and thinking that you've built something that will last forever."

Text by Sandy Welsh
Photos by Yvonne Marie Crowley